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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XV NO. 175— BOMBAY TUESDAY NOVEMBER 22 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
26 Nov.	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	COMORIN* ..	15,132
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		16,602
24 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
31 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
,,	MOOLTAN‡..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		16,604
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088

@To marseilles only.

‡Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduce rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DUMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1927			
x13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan.	
17th ,,	ALIFORE ..	Straits China and Japan.	
31st ,,	TASMANIA M.	Straits & Japan	
1928			
x10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan	
x31st ,,	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

xApproximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
23rdNov.	KAROA ..	East & South Africa	
13rd ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
25th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
26th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie	
28th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.	
30th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.	

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 Nov.	27 Nov.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	27 ,,	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	15 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 ,,	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: 'Yusen'

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	14th Nov.	24th Nov.
Honolulu Maru ..	27th ,,	7th Dec.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	23rd ,,
Heiyo Maru ..	15th ,,	30th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	31st ,,
Hankow Maru ..	17th ,,	31st ,,
Celebes Maru ..	25th ,,	8th Jan.

For Particulars apply to:—

C. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams.

"SHOSEN."

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Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

(R. 497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Ph., No. 29492.

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Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

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BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
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Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

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of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

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Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

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Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

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WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

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INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE
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WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

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Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
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A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE

'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 42 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

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Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

When You Spend so much for

Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

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MERCHANT TAILORS,

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THE

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UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

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INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lisl street, Mazagon, Bombay

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RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-27)—A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

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MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

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It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

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For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
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A 2954C

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A R548

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A 29541

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A 29542

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Piece Goods and Hosiery. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply SYAL TRADING CO., registered, "Rose Villa", Ludhiana.
T 29381.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—ELECTRIC WIREMEN and FITTERS for Colombo. Salary 90-120. Passage paid. Apply, EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, 199, Hornby Road.
A 564

WANTED—A DRAWING MASTER on Rs. 40/ to 55/ for a School in Jodhpur City, Special Drawing qualifications necessary. The applications should reach the undersigned by 1-12-27 Director of Education, Raj Marwar, Jodhpur.
A 29547

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A. R.551.

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Price for size 36" x 57" As. 13 per yard.
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A bath mat's life is not a happy one! but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job. Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges.
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Kakomi Flannelette is soft and fleecy and admirably suited to Pyjama wear. Get a suit this winter and see the difference.
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T. 29497.

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P 28194B

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P 28515-A

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Dated the 21st November, 1927.
JEHANGIRJI NOWROJI CONTRACTOR,
Life Assured.
R567

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PRINCIPAL,
National Medical College, Bombay.
29477

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120, APOLLO STRET, FORT.

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The property of W. M. Wakefield, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

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BY
Prof. SYED HUSSAIN ATASHI (Burmese)

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!! TO-DAY!!!

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
FOR
BOMBAY PUBLIC
at 9 p.m.

GRANT ROAD, GOWALIA TANK. SITE
OF THE
TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Tickets could be had for Rs. 5, 3 & 2
FROM
THE UNIVERSAL IMP. CO.
Shapur House, 114, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort
AND
IMPERIAL CINEMA, Lamington Road.

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

After deduction of expenses and reasonable remuneration the income will be paid to the Gujarat Relief and Leslie Wilson Funds. The Whole Performance will be carried under the supervision of a responsible Committee.

7 Reels.
"Felix In the Tale of Two Kitties"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

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SUBSCRIBE TO THE
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Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subcription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

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WITH A SKETCH OF HIS
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This publication is the first of its kind. It is the most exhaustive and comprehensive collection of the works of Swami Vivekananda hitherto published. It contains, among others, his eloquent character-sketch of "My Master"; his celebrated lecture at the great Parliament of Religions at Chicago; all the important and valuable speeches, addresses and discourses delivered in England, America and India on Gnana Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Karma Yoga, Vedanta, and Hinduism; selections from the eloquent stirring and inspiring speeches he gave in reply to addresses of welcome that were presented to him at different towns and cities in India during his historic journey from Colombo to Almora, on his return from America; a choice collection of the contributions of the Swami to various papers and periodicals hitherto not available in book-form, some of his private letters to friends; and a selection from the beautiful poetry that he wrote in the true spirit of the seer. Six editions of Swami Vivekananda's Speeches and Writings have already run out of stock and in this the seventh edition, no effort has been spared to include a number of contributions in prose and verse, since discovered and an appendix containing appreciations of the Swami and his work.

Seventh Edition.
WITH TWO PORTRAITS AND APPRECIATIONS.
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Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000.
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
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Insure now, before you suffer loss.

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BURGLARY
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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

AITING CENSUS GINNING RE-ORT. RANGE 15 POINTS. FUTURES TO 9 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Nov. 19.

The New York futures market ruled t, pending the Ginning report. Prices tuated within a range of 15 points and r improving 7 points during the first r's trading, hedge selling depressed es by 15 points. The net change from vious close was a small decline of 6 to oints. Spot Cotton remain unchanged 19.80c.

he New Orleans futures market closed htly better at a rise of 6 to 1 points. t Cotton prices improved 6 points to 8c.

avourable weather during the last two nths is believed to have added to the wth specially over th elrge area which overflooded on the banks of Mississippi This area was replanted and the tations of increased yield were sup-d by the last Bureau report. This n the crop is decidedly early and y Ginning were always believed indi-ng a larger crop than private estimates. present, the general opinion seems divi-. Bears beliving in lower prices on poor e reports and increased crop estimates, le Bulls argue that the peak of the vement is over and all bearish aspects discounted. To-day's Ginning figures, not have any prolonged effect, except ngthening the cause of either Bulls or rs. Prices are considered, if not the rest, are not far from the bottom and any ak will induce increased trade support. the other side, if there is sudden rise, believe increased hedge selling and long uidation will check advance. To us, it pears that prices will have a sagging dency till the final crop esatimate during first week of December.

IVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Pated Bros. have received the lowing cable from New York dated 19th t.

anuary highest 19.55 (10-39 a.m.) lowest 40 (at the close.)

Reuter:—"Market quiet and irregular il closing when suddenly declined on uidation and Southern selling."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

P. Bales	1927-28.
eipts to date 19-11-27	4747000
eipts Yesterday 19-11-27	44000
xports to date 19-11-27	2758000
tock at Ports 18-11-27	2509000
tock Interior Townsa 18-11.27	1291000
tock Liverpool 18-11-27	975000
isible Supply 18-11-27	5999000
uantity in Sight 18-11-27	7824000
	1926-27
eceipts to date 19-11-27	5242000
eceipts Yesterday 19-11-27	62000
xports to date 19-11-27	3563000
tock at Ports 18-11-27	2676000
tock Interior Towns 18-11-27	1412000
tock Liverpool 18-11-27	948000
isible Supply 18-11-27	6172000
uantity in Sight 18-11-27	9079000

COTTON TRANSACTIONS IN JAPAN

OSAKA TO BE LIVERPOOL

The Raw Cotton Exchange is included the Osaka Sampin Exchange Co. Its stem is one of semi-membership and joint sponsibility. There are 80 members, of hom 30 deal in raw cotton exclusively, and o rest in raw cotton and cotton yarns. he standard of delivery is the American rict midd'ing. Official permission was anted for dealings on nine months deli-ry, but at present transactions are tually being made on the basis of seven nths delivery

The unit of delivery is ten bales, and sis of quotation is one picul. The trans-tions for current month delivery are osed on the 15th of each month, and the st day of delivery is the end of the nth.

Before delivery goods must be inspected y special officers of the Exchange, and eceive certificates good for three months fter date. The goods are graded each nth, and should there be any objection a decision, the case is referred to a mmittee, whose decisions are final.

Raw cotton futures transactions were pened on January 15, 1927. The average daily turn-over is around 6,000 bales, too small to be compared with the volumes of transactions on cotton exchanges in America and Europe, and even smaller than the turn-over of raw cotton transactions on the Shanghai Cotton Exchange.

Japan is the second largest consumer of American cotton in the world, and the centre of the cotton industry in the Orient. Consequently there are large possibilities for the new cotton exchange. The officers of the exchange, for the purpose of enlarging the business are planning to begin transactions of Indian cotton as well. Their final aim is to make Osaka the Liverpool of the East, and they are making special efforts for the realization of this aim. Americans appear to take interest in this new cotton exchange, for orders are coming from that quarters.

The default of a member is made good by his caution money deposited with the Exchange, and if there is still a deficit, this is made good from the joint reserve contributed to by all the members, as is the practice on exchange of the membership system

LIVERPOOL.

SMALL MARKET AWAITING GINNING FIGURES—FUTURES 1 TO 3 POINTS LOWER. SALES 5000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool futures market opened 1 point higher and closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Spot prices improved 2 points to 10.93d. and ready sales were 5000 Bales.

The Empire futures market ruled steady and closed unchanged. The Egyptian futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 14 points.

The market ruled narrow with no new feature. Operators are awaiting the Ginning figures.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool under date 19th Nov.:—

Market quiet awaiting Ginners—Some hedge selling.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Liquidation lessening, fewer stop orders, some buying by spinners. Spinners' taking so far this season are 5,299,000 bales Gloomy trade advices Manchester depressing Liverpool."

From New York:—"Increased crop ideas slowing up in cloth business December liquidation depressing prices. Ginning report expected 11 million, some further decline likely, but do not believe can be substantially depressed over long period. Securities strong."

COTTON ORACLE'S FORECAST

Mr. Gann has sent the following cable regarding Cotton:—

"Demand is greater than supply market is receiving good support. I advise buying expect big rally. Protect with stop-loss order 30 points to-day's lowest. Bearish Government report has been discounted."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:

	Bales.
Total in Sight	7,824,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	519,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	98,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,999,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	327,000
Total Sales	40,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	900
East Indian Cotton Stock	18,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	2,600
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	.....
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	.....
American Cotton Afloat	149,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	10.600
Total Afloat	221,000
Takings of World's Spinners	
Spinners American Cotton	433,000

BOMBAY.

SMALL BUT STEADY MARKET.—SENTIMENT LEANING BULL SIDE—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Following a fall of 8 points, the local market opened at Rs. 385/ for Broach Apl/May delivery and declined to Rs. 383/8 on Japanese selling. At this level there general buying by Bazar operators and prices ruled steady and were quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	385	385	383/8	384/8
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	354/8	354/8	353	353/12
March	352/8	352/8	351	352/4
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	318	318	316/8	316/8
March	320	320	318/8	318/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Liverpool opened unchanged and later cables showed it 2 points lower. The local forward market ruled quiet with a small business and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	384/8	384/8	383/4	383/4
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	352/8	352/8	351/4	351/4
March	351	351	350	350
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	317	317	316/8	316/8
March	319	319	318/8	318/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 21

November	234.70—1.00
February	243.50—0.70
May	248 40—0.30

BOMBAY STATISTICS).

	Bales.
Saturday's Receipts	8,267
Saturday's Exports	1,064
Receipts from 1st Sept.	171,481
Receipts same time last year	95,897
Exports frou 1st Sept.	141,445
Exports same time last year	82,407
Stoc of Cotton on 17th November	220,251
Stock same time last year	198,679

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Bengal Dec/Jan	317
Bengal March	319
Broach Apl/May	384
Oomra Dec/Jan	354
Oomra March	352

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	335	329	322
Sindh/Punjab	333	327	320
Oomra No. 3	369	359	349

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEN & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, November 21th
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	This Year 18—11—27	Last Year 17—11—26	
Khandesh ..	1521	8552	4082
Central India		7777	6386
Barsi and Nagar	396	7320	1484
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1690	110
Berar ..	3612	36454	4613
Central Provinces	754	7992	652
Total Oomras	6183	69735	17,327
Dholera		14069	2964
N.W. Provinces ..	1189	29093	6663
Rajputana ..	125	6019	5525
Sind-Punjab ..	736	12575	3487
Broach ..		2441	134
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	5907
Westerns-Northerns		2792	6943
Cocoanada ..		..	202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6052	4436
Persian		2600	1954
American a ..		18590	24840
Egyptian and African 4		5121	15500
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2		5
Total	8267	1,71,481	95,897

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 17th Nov.

In full pressed Bales.

18—11—27	This year.	Last year.
Europe	864	77,302	44,834
Japan & China	200	68 656	30494
Coast Ports ..		3752	2733
Up-country by Rail		20,317	22930
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		7335	770
Total	1064	177362	101761

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 21.

	Ready Mill terms	Delivery Contract. Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	345		
Bengal Fine M.G.	335	+ 7	+ 7
Bengal F.G.M.G.	325		
Sindh/Punjab Fine M.G.	335		
Sindh/Punjab F.G. M.G.	325		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	380		
Nagpur Fine M.G.	380	+21/2	+19/20
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	375		
Arvi Fine M.G.	375	+12/3	+10
Amraoti Fine M.G.	365		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	365	+ 1/2	— 1
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	355		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355	— 3/4	— 5/6
Muthia Fine M.G.	350/53	— 4	— 9/10
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	380		
Purna Average Quality	365		
Parbhani/Sailu average Quality	.....		
Indore/Ujjain	.....		
Burwah Sanavad	.....		
		March	
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	+ 14	
Broach F.G.M.G.	.....		
Western Good M.G.	380		
Western H.G.	.....		
Cambodia Fine M.G.	425		
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M.G.	405		
Compta F.G.M.G.	405		
Dholera F.G.M.G.	.....		
Kadi/Viramgam F.G. M.G.	.....		

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

100	Viram Ladha	Panipat	331
100	H. Nenshi	Do.	331/8
200	Do.	Debai	339
100	Hindustan Mill	Cambodia	408
200	Currimbhai	Bengal	315

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Ready	21	7	9
Margashirsha	21	7	3
Posha	21	7	3
Narandas Motilal Native gold bars touch 96-97-98.99	21	7	6
National City	21	9	6

SILVER.

Ready	59	12	0
London Ready	26	7	0
Forward	26	4	0
London/Shanghai Opening	2	6	15
Closing	2	7	0
New York Cent	57	2	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo	Cl.
Margashirsha	59/6	59.12	54/6	59/12
Posha	59/5	59/11	59/5	59/11

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 19th inst.—

Wheat	4,208	cwt.
Linseed	1,448	,,
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	129	,,
Gingellyseed	1,887	,,
Poppyseed	12	,,
Groundnuts	11,917	,,
Castorseed	3,060	,,
Rice	4.370	,,
Myrabolams	1,607	,,
Cottonseed	4,460	,,
Mowraseed	141	,,
Gram	4,792	,,
Joowar	1,647	,,
Maize	423	,,
Bajree	404	,,
Coal	715	tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 47/13; lowest Rs. 47/12; closing Rs. 48/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/5/3; closing Rs. 4/5/6.

Grounnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 55/8, highest Rs. 55/14; cosing Rs. 55/12

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6;
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960
Bank's buying D D 945
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 126 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D P 123.
HONGKONG—
Bank's D D 136 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 274 1/2
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11 1/2
London Silver per oz.—Ready 26/7.
London Silver per oz.—Forward 26/4.
Tone of Silver.—Very quiet. China was a seller at higher rate. Market fell from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. Very little business doing.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.87 11/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

3 Months 4-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4.7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2-3-4 to 3 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—In better demand.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

FROFIT TAKING CHECKS RISE

SCINDIA LOOKING UP

Bombay. Nov. 21.

MILL SHARES:—

and improved slightly. The undertone was fairly steady but the rise was checked by profit taking. Rumours of better dividends are stimulating the sentiment but the prospects of the textile industry are not bright at the moment and share values are likely to be governed by the prospective position.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron and steel shares after improving during the early part, declined on realizing. Scindia Shares continue firm with better enquiry. Tata Hydros, Andhras and Tata Powers were firm while Bundi and Indian Cements were slightly easy. Katnis were steady. Alcocks were being unloaded.

SECURITIES:—

Government Securities ruled dull with no enquiry.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 82.
Baroda (100/50) 14 p.c. 96/8
Central Co-operative Pd. 50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 83-4
Imperial (100) 1435
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 353-12
Union (5) Rs. 4

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Podtland Cement (10) 37-12
Central India Mining (10) 26
India Cement 250 (O) 228--12
Katni Cement 250 (O) 228-12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 785.
Punjab Cement (O) 12|6.
Punjab Cement (O) 15.
Shivrajpur (10) 50-12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 910
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p.c. 101
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94 1|2.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1|2 p.c. 715
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Ecletric (100) 93
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) (100) 4 p.c. 850
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1030
Bombay Tramway (O) 21/2 p.c. 141/4 xd.
Bombay Tramways P (50) p.c. 70 1|2
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elso (O) (100) 1080
Tata Power (P) (1,000) 880.
Tata Power O (1,000) 600
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25,227-8
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 615
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20,525
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 407|8
Apollo (30) 5|8
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 325
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 992|8
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 540 x D.
Central India P. (Nagpar) (500) 12- 510
Centure (100) 488|12
Crescent (100) 213|12
Colaba Mills 151|4
Dawn (250) 80 708/12
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) 0-15-0.
Edward Sassoon (100) nil 111-4
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 972|3
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 30/10
Elphinstone (100) nil 17
Gokak Mills 143-2
Indolic Malman (100) 371|4
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 12 271|4
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 5 2|8.
Kasturchand (500) nil 28/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 290
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 69, 10
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 118|12
Manekji Petti (100) 1700
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 490
Mysore (60 20 p.c. 143|12
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 21'0.
New Great Mills 330
Pabaney Mills 200, 300
Pearls Mill 250, 611-4
173 Simplex 73, 187|8
Swadeshi (100) 538|12
Phoenix (100) 431|3
Simplex (100) 186-4
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1|2 70.
Sholapur (1,000), 200, 8,250
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 15
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 540.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 152-8
Tata Oil Mills (100) 49|8
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 2' 85

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 21.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 75 13/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/37. Rs. 94/10
4 per cent Loan due 1934 37 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88|4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|14.
5 per cent (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107-1.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) dut 1939 Rs. 104|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105|12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 107/2.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|6.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates. 1st Dec. Sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/12/6 1945/55 Rs. 106/15.
Tone of Market.—Dull.

Vishnu Cotton Pd. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (Bil) 332|19.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 768|12
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XD 288|12
Bombay Steam (O) (250) (250) 221|4
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c 43/8
British Burma Petroleum 5|15.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9|4
Empire of India Life (5 0|10 1900
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 380
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 18-10
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2125 200|10 (Pd) P.G. 2,160
Port Canning (1000), Rs. 650.
Scindia Steam (15) 18|10
Tata 1st Preference 138
Tata Constitutions (30) 64.
Tata Iron (nd) (100) 92|8
Tata Iron (O) (75) 365.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 231|4
Tata Iron (O) (75) 65

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

A feeble western disturbance is passing eastwards in the extreme north and north-east, monsoon is showing signs of strengthening but weather continues dry in the whole country.

Forecast.—Dry weather prevails generally.—A. P.

OUR GROWTH

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DEPOSITS	„ 2,18,68,000	„ 17,05,73,000

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WORKERS AND CINEMAS

EFFECT OF SEX AND CRIME FILMS

MR. JHABVALA'S STATEMENT

The Cinemas situated in the industrial centres of Bombay, are visited largely by the masses. On the other hand, the more fashionable cinemas located in high circles, are not visited by the common people at all. My point is that if illiterate classes, who are mostly poor, were to secure sufficient facilities, by way of reduction in charges, the percentage of illiterate cinema-goers would ggreatly increase.

POPULAR FILMS.

The classes of films most popular with such Indian audience are those that illustrate Indian life, especially scenes pertaining to Indian history, Indian mythology and Indian religion. On the Krishna Jayanti Day, the Krishna Jayanti Shows are heavily visited. But, on the other hand, those pertaining to foreign life of adventure and crime and other illustrations of sensational incidents, either moral or immoral, are also appreciated. but those illustrations of ordinary social life of Europeans are not ecouraged, for, they do not rationally appeal to the mass mind, that is in the first place uncultured and in the second, does not associate itself with characters illustrating European life.

HANDICAP TO EXHIBITORS.

The exhibitors do not adequately cater to the Indian audiences and mostly they derive their revenue from the superior Indian classes and to them, pictures of European life and character are not unwelcome. The larger bulk of the population would be satisfied with shows pertaining to Indian life and character, but such films are not forthcoming. The reasons are, to be practical, more of an economic nature than anything else, so that in spite of the exhibitors wishing to cater to the wants of the people, hey cannot do so.

Indian produced films depicting Indian life, are not readily available and those that are cannot be said to be of good quality. But, whatever is available, is highly popular. Indian films are bound to be more profitable than Western films, only if it was convenient to produce such films in India. Films of religious importance, shown in industrial areas, have not proved unprofitable to the exhibitors.

Films of Indian life, topical Indian news and scenes with Indian actors depicting stories from national literature, history and mythology would be greatly popular with the Indian masses and they are directly touched by their life and feelings more than the prevalent Western films, to the illiterate population. The Indian films that can most appeal, are religious, mythological and those which bear on the life in which they are themselves vocationally interested.

Looking to the standard of exhibition of the various films in this country and the price at which such exhibitions are held, it may not be said that the several branches of production and distribution are satisfactory.

AMUSEMENT TAX.

The amusement tax, really speaking, indirectly falls upon the shoulders of the spectators. I am of opinion that the system of taxation should be so laid out that the richer and upper classes may have to pay while the lower and poorer masses may be exempted so as to encourage healthy and innocent pastime among the working classes.

Increased use of the cinema for educational purposes in schools and for adult education in agriculture, public health, etc., by Government or other agencies, would help the growth of the film industry in this country, provided the Government extend protective measures for fostering development of the same. The demand for such films is bound to arise more and more as the illiterate masses are given increased facilities in watching and seeing such films.

It is because to-day, Government have not protected the interests of Indian film producers on a proletariat oasis, that the industry cannot and does not sufficiently thrive, and, therefore, it is that as a result of the present Enquiry Committee, the Government should be able to institute legislative measures in such a way that the burden of taxation might rest on the rich cinema-goers while the working classes and other poorer masses may have free theatre tickets, as they have in Russia.

CONTROL OF KISSING PICTURES.

Cinema Companies exhibit in this country, films which have a demoralising effect upon the mass mind, as it pays them to do so. What is considered to be fashion has, owing to the undeveloped state of the illiterate mind its debasing results which need to be restricted to achieve immediate good result. In that behalf, Western kissing films deserve control. The allegations that the criminality among many of the wicked classes, has been increased as a result of criminally suggestive films, has my support. The evils of such criminal shows counteract the good result obtainable from the punishment pictured at the end. The untutored mind requires censorship in the matter of sex and crime films.

The sex and crime films have a bad effect on children and adolescents, for, they spoil the morals of the spectators.

I am in favour of certification of certain films as "For adults only".

It is not necessary that children should be confined only to children's programmes. In the first place, the percentage of children of the poor classes visiting cinemas, as stated above, is very low.

FILM CENSORSHIP.

Censorship, as at present conducted, has got great room for improvement and if a single Central Board were established with provincial branches spread out everywhere, it would be an effective means to the end. Such a Central Board should have a reasonable proportion of non-official members elected by people coming through an influential body like the Legislative Council. A censure at each centre to be assisted by an Advisory Board of non officials, would be desirable.

A stricter control over the export and import of films, is largely necessary so as to give an impetus to the advancement of Indian film industry, as the existing system patronises and fosters the growth of Western and foreign films.

All film producing agencies should be free from all kinds of external control.

STATUTORY COMMISSION AND CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

The Statutory Simon Commission may perhaps go down to history as a Public Service commision from the Indian point of view, in that even before its baptism, it has proved of service to India, by bringing together all leaders on one political platform (as well preasing and cheering sight), by raising again and prominently the issue of India's right to self-determination by driving away petty thoughts of communal aggressions, and by forcing upon all political parties the urgent necessity to frame a scheme of national self-government. All this is to the good. In addition to all this, however, a significant note has been struck on the platform and in the press throughout India, for taking up constructive work for securing a steady national advance, i. e. work in which the masses can also participate. Whilst the national leaders, therefore, occupied with all-India problems, it is the duty as it should be the pleasure and privilege of all provincial leaders, to engage themselves and the masses in doing constructive work.

What should be the nature of the constructive work was indicated at a Council meeting of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, held on Sunday last. The Council unanimously resolved that it is more than ever neceory in the present crisis as the history of the political advancement of India (1) that the Indian National Congress should have the support of all Indians, in its fight for Swaraj: (2) that to that end, all Indians should forthwith enrol themselves as members of the Indian National Congress, there by giving greater weight and authority to its deliberations and demands; (3) that, as indignation without any sanction behind it, is unavailing, all Indians should directly encourage Swadeshi and in particular, should abstain from buying foreign cloth; and last but not the least (4) that the great student population of India should rise to the occasion, and render its quota to the National service, either by joining the Hindustani Seva Dal or by forming its own volunteer organizations.

Here is a comprehensive constructive programme presented to the public by the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee I would suggest that other Congress Committees in the city and elsewhere should also bestir themselves and interest their own constituencies in the programme. Even as in the acairs of men, there is a tide in the affairs of the Congress Committees too, which taken at the flood, leads them on to fortune.—Yours etc.

N. H. P.

DACOITY AT VERSOVA

POLICE ARREST 8 PERSONS

Another armed dacoity which was daring and desperate in character was committed at Versova at the dead of night on Saturday by twelve men armed with lathis, axes, and knives in a house belonging to a milkman who carried away all the valuables after brutally assaulting the inmates. The police, however, were informed of the outrage in good time, and a close watch was kept at the railway stations. Soon after 2 a.m. two persons were seen jumping in a train from Andheri bound for Bombay while two persons were arrested by the railway police at Ville Parle on suspicion. The information having reached the Bandra police. Mr. Haslam, D.S.P. Inspector Brown and S. I. Savant were proceeding towards Dadar in search of the culprits when they accosted near Mahim bridge three Pardeshis whose looks aroused their suspicion. On a search being made of their persons, they found a number of knives and an axe; besides, their clothes were blood-stained. The police have arrested eight persons including the leader, who are: Kushall, Dwarka, Mahdoo, Gangashingh, Nana, Narayen and Bhawani and coming from the U.P. The eighth man is Nasibali, who is the leader.

The two persons who were injured by the dacoits were removed to K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION

URDU PRESS COMMENTS

The intense opposition which has been evoked by the appointment of the Royal Commission from one end of India to the other, is a clear proof of the fact that this country is not politically dead. The reasons set forth by His Excellency the Viceroy justifying the exclusion of the Indians from the Commission, are wholly unsatisfactory and ridiculous. Can Lord Irwin cite the example of any other Commission on which the leaders or the statesmen of the country concerned have not been allowed to sit? No Commission was ever appointed for granting self-government to South Africa, on the contrary, the scheme prepared by South Africa herself, was adopted and approved by the British Parliament. At that time the British Parliament had not asserted its right to determine the destinies of that Colony. But in the case of India such a step is being justified, simply because the Parliament knows that the Indians have fallen a prey to their own differences and have thereby become weak. If the Indians want to assert their rights then the only way is that the leaders of every shade of opinion should make up their minds to boycott the Commission. The Indians should, by their attitude, make it clear that they are not a nation of dead people. Thus we shall be able to make the proud Government bow its head. But the boycott should be in every way complete.—("Tej.")

If the Indians want to live as a living nation, it is their duty to accept Britain's challenge and present a united front against the Commission. If selfishness is allowed to influence our actions at this juncture the Indian Nationality which is already weak owing to internecine warfare, will receive a shock which will make it almost impossible in the days to come to assert itself again. We are glad to see that protests are being lodged against the Commission from every nook and corner of India and that leading politicians are favouring its boycott. These are auspicious signs for the future and hopes have once again been created that India's fate will now be changed. Let us be united and give a decent burial to our communal differences and point out to the world at large that we still possess the spirit of the years 1919 and 1920. It is time that the Mahatmaji should lead the country once again and infuse a new life into the dead veins of the nation. While we favour a complete boycott of the Commission, we also request the responsible leaders to give their best thoughts to the constructive programme as well. They should summon a Convention at an early date in order to draft the future Constitution for India. A Unity Conference should also be convened so that a permanent and lasting settlement may be made of all the outstanding questions between the Hindus and the Muslims. This question requires our serious attention as to whether it will not be proper, at least for the elected members, to come out of different Councils in a body as a reply to the insult offered to India.—("Bande Mataram.")

The fact is that the British Parliament has neither any moral right to determine our future nor is it capable of doing it. It consists of some ignorant and ill-informed persons so far as India is concerned and out of the 700 members hardly 70 will be found who know anything about India. Their ignorance is an absolute form of ignorance for it is coupled with dishonesty and prejudice. And it is this Parliament which is going to decide the destinies of God-created human beings who form 1/5th of the entire population of the whole world!—("Hamdard.")

ALL INDIA STATES SUBJECT'S CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY.

The Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the above Conference was held on Sunday the 20th inst. in the Home of the Servants of India Society, when about 25 gentlemen were present Prominent among them were the following: Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Mr. Indulal Yajnik, Mr. Trilokchand Mathur, Mr. Patwardhan, Prof. Abhyankar and Mr. Mohanlal Moticand.

Mr. Girjashankar Trivedi was proposed to the chair Mr. A. V. Thakkar submitted the report of the work and proposed that the Conference should be held in the middle of December. A general discussion ensued in which Prof. Abhyankar, Mr. Patwardhan, Mr. Ranghunath Thakar and Mr. Balwantray Mehta took part. As a result of this, it was unanimously resolved to hold the Conference in Bombay on the 17th and 18th of December.

Sub-committees were appointed to work for the Conference amongst the people of different groups of states. The fees for the membership of the Reception Committee was fixed at Rs. 10 and for the delegates at Rs. 2 Mr. G. B. Trivedi was elected as a vice-chairman and Messrs. Balkrishna Potdar and Balwantray Mehta were added as the Secretaries of the Working Committee.

After deciding to hold the meeting of the Reception Committee for the election of the office bearers on the 4th December and fixing the programme of propaganda work the Committee dispersed.

"TUKARAM" DISASTER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the comment in the issue of the "Times of Inlia," of the 18th instant, under "Current Topics" regarding the alleged ill-treatment supposed to be given to the Reporter of the "Times" by the Secretary and Accountant of the I. C. N. & T. Co., Ltd., I request the hospitality of the columns of your paper to publish the following with a view to bring to light the facts as they actually happened:—

It is to be regretted that the Reporter of such a leading paper should be wanting in understanding that the proper channel through which the correct information regarding the "Tookaram disaster" could be gathered was the Secretary or the Manager of the Shipping Company and not the Accountant. Notwithstanding this, the Reporter rushed into the presence of the Accountant without any preliminaries on Tuesday, the 15th instant when he was busy with the Captain of the s.s. "Tilak"—a person far more important at that time than the said Reporter—collecting information about the ill-fated "Sant Tookaram" for the friends and relatives of the victims.

When the said Reporter began to take down notes of the talk the Captain of the s.s. "Tilak" had with the Accountant, he was repeatelly requested to refrain from doing so, with a view to avoid incorrect report in his paper, which may unnecessarily add to the anxiety of the public and was advised like the representatives of other papers and news agencies to call again in the afternoon at 2 when correct report for insertion would be available from the Secretary who was not present in the Office at that time.

This appears to have upset the reporter who failed to call at the appointed time when report was given to the Representatives of other papers and the Associated Press by the Secretary.

In spite of this, he called again on the following day when full report had already appeared in several dailies, and demanded an interview from the Secretary, to elicit further information re. the tragedy. As no further information was available, the Secretary sent him a word to that effect and did not think it proper to waste his own time at an important juncture or take any that of the Reporter who appears to be far more busy than the Secretary. There must be limit to fuss, even to that of the Reporter of the "Times."—Yours, etc.

For The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd.,

ABRAHAM JOSEPH.
Acting Secretary.

Nov. 19.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, Nov. 20.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI—				
Textile	per lb.			
Century	,,	0	11	9
Jacob	,,	0	11	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	11	3
Appollo	,,	0	11	6
LONG CLOTH (Ful weight 34/40 In.				
Standard	per lb.	1	0	3
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	,,	1	0	0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1	0	6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1	0	3
Fazal Mahal	,,	1	0	3
Phoenix	,,	1	0	0
Pahaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0	15	9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0	15	6
Kaliamardan	,,	0	15	0
Daud Sahi	,,	0	15	0
Ganga Ghat	,,	0	15	3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)	No.	5202/5303.		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1	0	6
Hindustan	,,	1	0	3
David	,,	1	0	6
Appollo	,,	1	0	0
Moon	,,	1	0	0
LONG CLOTH x Quality				
Swan Finlay	,,	0	15	6
Gold Mohor	,,	0	15	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34/42 In.				
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0	15	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15	3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	15	0
Appollo (Pyala)	,,	0	15	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	15	0
Sakuntla	,,	0	15	0
Sundri Brand	,,	0	15	0
Globe	,,	0	15	6
Rachael	,,	0	14	9
Palkhi	,,	0	14	9
Maher	,,	0	15	0
Kachhwa	,,	0	15	0
LEPAD—				
Spring	,,	0	15	3
Textile	,,	0	15	3
Century	,,	0	14	6
DHOOTIES—7, 8, 9, Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	per lb.	1	0	6
Jacob	,,	1	0	0
Century	,,	0	15	6
Moon Mill	,,	1	0	0
DHOOTIES—10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	0	15	6
Century	,,	0	15	6
Jacob	,,	0	15	0
Mun Mill	,,	0	15	0
1383 Tata	per piece	0	14	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5.				
Bombay Cotton	per piece	3	12	0
Swan Finlay	,,	3	14	0
Century	,,	4	6	0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4	6	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	5	0
Great 697-1/2	,,	6	0	0
BLACK CHECK—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	10	0	0
58000 Kurla	,,	0	0	0
GABRUN—No. 5124.				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	7	13	0
Hindustan	,,	7	13	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	2	0	0
SALITA—				
Textile	per lb.	0	15	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15	6
STRIPPED SADIES—Yards 12.				
777 Crescent	per piece	2	5	0
Appollo David	,,	2	5	0
DUKDI—Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanta	per lb.	1	2	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	2	0
Tata	,,	1	2	0
Framji	,,	1	2	0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA—Yards 5 to 10				
Chhawani	per lb.	1	0	6
Moon	,,	1	0	6
Maher	,,	1	0	3
Simplex	,,	0	15	6

KURUNDWAD STATE.

THE MINORITY ADMINISTRATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is nearly two months since the death of the Chief of Kurundwad Senior. As yet the Government of Bombay have not made any appointment of the Council of Regency. It appears that an agitation is being carried on to make the Dowager Rani Saheb the sole Regent. This is an undesirable agitation. Your correspondent some time back very clearly described the unsatisfactory indiscreet administration of the present Rani Saheb when she exercised the powers of the late Chief as he was confined to bed. With a view to counteract this agitation, leaders of public opinion in Kurundwad wanted to give expression to their views and to suggest to Government the advisability of appointing a Council of Regency composed of an independent officer of Government from outside, responsible to Government for the administration of the State assisted by some one selected from the subjects and also by the Dowager Rani Saheb. But the State Karbhari of Kurundwad prevented the meeting being held at the appointed time. As a District Magistrate he had given permission to hold this meeting and had even promised to give the public hall for this purpose. He seems to have changed his mind at the eleventh hour. The hall was closed and guarded and this State Karbhari on one pretext or another compelled the leaders to postpone the meeting for the next day. The organisers of this meeting were outwitted and found to their amazement next day that the hall was surrounded by the official guardians of peace with bayonets, handcuffs, ropes and all the paraphernalia of police and the hall was crowded by State servants. The leaders of the people saw through the game. They therefore adjourned the meeting 'sine die'.

The administration should be entrusted to a Government Karbhari who should be an independent officer from outside, who should be responsible to Government assisted by a judicial officer imported from outside or selected from qualified State subjects. The Rani Saheb may be associated simply to keep up family traditions and religious practices. The Rani Saheb is young, hardly 20 years old with no University education and with hardly any experience of the world. Her administration during the past two years has not inspired any confidence in the subjects and if she is appointed the sole ruler assisted by the present Karbhari it will prove a disaster to the State.

In the case of the minority of a ruler the policy of Government has been well-nigh settled and the State is entrusted to a Government Karbhari from outside with whom the Dowager Rani Saheb is associated. Akalkot and Jamkhindi had such forms. We do not see why there should be any departure in this settled policy so far as Kurundwad is concerned. If the resources of the State are properly utilised and if strict economy is practised, a large saving may be effected which can be utilised for the advancement of education, sanitation, public health, agricultural improvement and the development of the State. This opportunity, therefore, should not be missed. Besides the education of the minor Chief is to be carefully attended to. The Political Officers of the Southern Maratha States have sufficiently neglected the State during the illness of the late Chief when it was their duty to assume control of the State. The Government stand in the position of trustee and it is their sacred duty to safeguard the interest of the minor Chief and of the State subjects. We therefore request the Government of Bombay to be alive to their sense of responsibility and to appoint a strong and responsible administration as early as possible.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your paper has done a great service in drawing attention of the farmers, by publishing in your issue of the 30th October, an article in connection with the easy and effective bacterial treatment to the crops.

I am very glad to say that during this rainy season I tried the process on cotton and from all indications, I am confident of getting full success. In comparison to the ordinary plants, these treated plants appear distinctly more healthy, robust and far superior in all other respects. This proves that the plants are drawing directly the Nitrogen from the air.

Any one interested in the matter can satisfy himself by inspecting the fields at Dabhoda and the surrounding district A. P. Railway.—Yours, etc.

J. K. PATHAK & C.,
B. PATEL,
Manager,
(161, Laxmi Bhuvan, Girgaum, Bombay.)

Drive Out
The Dread Disease:
MALARIA
BY USING
ZANDU'S
Malaria Mixture
That Rapidly Removes
The Root Cause
of The Malady
IN
Repeated attacks of
Fever attended with
Enlargement of Spleen
Loss of Strength
Loss of Appetite
Prompt & Persistent use of
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One Bottle Ans. 14; One Doz. Rs. 9
List of Ayurvedic Preparations on application.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 21ST NOVEMBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st November 1927 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and in defect at Ambala. Maximum temperature was above normal in the extreme north of the province and the minimum generally elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is locally drier than usual in the east of the province. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and south Rajputana and locally in defect in east Rajputana. Temperature was generally below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual throughout the division; the minimum was generally below normal in Gujarat and Central India West and locally in east Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in excess at Khandwa and Akola and in defect at Hoshangabad. Temperature was generally below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was generally below normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 83 degrees (4 degrees below normal) and of 84 degrees 3c degrees below normal and a minimum value of 69.4 degrees (3 degrees below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is in excess in the north of the Bombay Deccan and in defect in the south. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal throughout the division.

General Remarks.—Dry weather prevails over the whole of the reporting area. Temperature is still appreciably below normal in the north of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21st November 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 30.021 inches (.056 above normal).

Barometer corrected 24 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.919 inches (.060 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.008 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees (3.6 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.4 degrees (3.1 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m 75 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 58 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 1[illegible] miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 0

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

It is announced that Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji has given a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the building fund of the National Medical College Bombay.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A statement shows that the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 20th November, 1927 to 6 a.m. of 21st November 1927 was 78.

Total mortality this day last year 1010.

DR. SHARMA IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Kirti Dev Sharma, a hydropathic physician has arrived in Bombay. He will stay here about a month. He put up at Madhav Bag Dharmashala. Every one can see him from 8 to 10 a.m. daily.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday), Dr. Fennelly, Editor of the British Journal of Practical Psychology, will speak on "The Psychology of the Child."

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, 25th inst.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

On Wednesday evening, the 23rd instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Nagpada Neighbourhood House, near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Miss M. Katherine Davis, of the Children Aid Society, will speak upon the work of that Society. The public is invited to attend.

PAPER ON LIFE OF SWEDENBORG.

Mr. A. E. Penn, Secretary of the Swedenborg Society of India, will read a paper on the "Life of Emanuel Swedenborg" at a meeting of the Wesley Guild, in the Schoolroom, Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay, at 9 p.m. to-day (Tuesday), when all interested are cordially invited to attend. The Rev. A. C. Blain will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B.I.S.N. Company's steamer s.s. "Ellora" from South and East African ports, is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday morning, the 26th instant, and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sinnoh Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 19th instant and is due to arrive here on the 18th December via usual ports.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with Mails from London of 17th instant left Marseilles on the 19th instant.

G. S. B. FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Committee of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society held on the 19th instant under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar, Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar, B.A. (Bom.), M.B. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.S. (Lond.), was unanimously elected a member of the Committee in the vacancy caused by the demise of Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha.

JAIN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Institution held on Sunday afternoon, the 20th instant, it has been resolved to spend Rs. 1,500 to infuse knowledge regarding the sanitation through cinema shows and magic lantern slides in the Jain community and a Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. M. H. Shah, M.B.B.S., Mr. M. M. Shah, Mr. L. K. Dalal and Mr. N. B. Shah has been appointed to carry out the propaganda work.

SYMPATHY FOR "TOOKARAM" PASSENGERS.

A condolence meeting of the shareholders of the I. C. S. N. and T. Company will be held at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday) in Shet Govindrao Shinde's Wadi, opposite Kamgar Theatre, Deslile Road, to express its deep regret at the loss of the S.S. "Tukaram" in the recent cyclone and to convey to the relatives of those who went down with the vessel its sympathy with them in their bereavement.

Mr. Abraham Joseph, Acting Secretary of the Indian Co-operative Navigation Co., has received a letter of condolence from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay which is published below.

Government House,
Bombay, 18th November, 1927.

Dear Sir,

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson have heard with very deep regret of the loss of the ss. "Sant Tookaram" in the recent cyclone, and wish you to convey to th erelatives of those who went down with the vessel their sympathy with them in their bereavement.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. C. KER.

BAND AT THE SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS, MALABAR HILL.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. H. Scott V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.):—

Programme:—1. March, "Old Comrade" Teike. 2. Cornet Solo, "God gave me wonderful dreams," Nicholls. 3. Selection, "Veronique", Messager. 4. Egyptian Seremade, "Amina," Lincke. 5. Selection, "The Merry Widow," Lehar. 6. A Dream Picture, "The Phantom Brigade," Myddleton. 7. Selection, "Ballad Memories No. 1," arr. Baynes. 8. Patrol "Siamese," Lincke. 9. Finale, "Moontime," Colins. "God Save the King Emperor."

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a. m. Weather Forecast and News Bulletin.
11-20 a. m. Gramophone Concert "English Music."
11-55 a.m. Market Prices.
12 noon. Close Down

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. SAMUEL PETERS—Sitar Solo in Behag Khamaj and Mand ragas and some English tunes.
"MASTAD FAKIR"—A Humorous Talk in Gujerati.
8 p.m. Talk "SUCCESSFUL PHOTOGRAPHY" No. 1.
By Mr. Bernard Hill.
8-15 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. Weather Forecast and News Bulletin.
Market Prices.
9-30 p.m. A BROADCAST CABINET.
MARTIN BOWLER—Light Comedian.
NINO RODOLFI—Mandolin.
LAWRENCE MARTINELLI—Guitar.
JIMMIE LITTLE AND HIS FILIPINO DANCE ORCHESTRA.
10 45 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.
Close Down.

"TWO MODERN POETS OF THE WORKING CLASSES."

Prof. Edward Parker will deliver a lecture on "Two Modern Poets of the Working Classes" in the J. N. Petit Institute Hall, Hornby Road, to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee Warden will preside.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

SIR M. SHAFI TO PRESIDE.

DELHI, Nov. 21.

Dr. Kitchlew, Hon. Secretary, All-India Muslim League, sends the following to the Associated Press:—The Council of the All-India Muslim League has resolved to convene the next annual session of the League at Lahore on the 30th and 31st December. It has elected Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi, of Lahore, to preside over the session.—A. P.

AMBALA COMMISSIONER DEAD.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

News has been received from Ambala that the Hon'ble Dewan Tek Chand, Commissioner, Ambala Division, died this morning of heart failure. His body is being taken to Lahore where the funeral will take place. All the local offices at Ambala have been closed for a day as a mark of respect to the deceased.—A. P.

EDUCATION OF SOUTH INDIAN CHILDREN

SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE OF BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

RAO BAHADUR PAI'S ASSURANCE

Sunday the 20th instant saw a pleasant function in the ceremony of Investiture of the Wolf Cubs at the Poibavadi Municipal Tamil and Telugu School, held in the premises of the Parel Municipal Marathi School, Damodar Thackersey Hall, before the District Commissioner, Rao Bahadur A K. Pai, Assistant Commissioner, Prof. Ra, the Scout Organiser, Mr. Kulkarni and a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen and the Scouts and Cubs of the Dharavi Municipal Tamil School.

Rao Bahadur Pai spoke on the value of scouting in the preparation of the future citizens of the Empire. He spoke at some length on the advantages of scouting and entreated the parents to allow their children to join it. Congratulating Scouter Kasi Viswanathan on his good work, he spoke of the sympathetic attitude of the Municipal Corporation towards the South Indians, of their earnest endeavours to educate their children in their own mother-tongue and of the readiness to undertake the burden of finance in the cause of their education. He made an earnest appeal to the South Indians of Bombay, who number over 30,000, to let the Corporation know their wants and to send their children to the South Indian Schools started by the Municipality. He said that the Mother localities if they were really needed. He concluded by saying that co-operation was the real basis of harmony in a cosmopolitan City like Bombay.

NEED OF MUSIC TEACHERS.

Mr. N. S. Krishna, the President of the South Indian Union, in proposing a vote of thanks to Rai Bahadur Pai, spoke highly of his valuable services and incidentally drew attention to the fact that no provision had been made for teaching music and domestic economy, the two most important subjects for girls in the Tamil Schools. He earnestly appealed to him to take immediate steps to introduce those subjects in the Tamil Schools.

Mr. Pai gave him to understand that the appointment of a music teacher had already been approved of by the Schools Committee and that the matter was just under the consideration of the Sub-Committee.

The function came to a close with the singing of the National Prayer and Anthem.

INDIAN STATES SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE

D. B. RAMCHANDRA RAO TO PRESIDE.

Prominent workers of the Indian States have decided to hold a Conference of Indian States Subjects in Bombay. A Reception Committee has been formed. The Working Committee held its meeting on 20th instant and decided to hold the session on 18th and 19th of December. Diwan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao has been elected the President of the Conference. The Reception Committee meets on 4th December to elect chairman and other office-bearers.—Free Press.

"THE SCOURGE MUST GO"

SOUTH INDIANS AND UNTOUCHABILITY

COLLECTION OF FUNDS RESOLVED UPON

South Indians resident in Bombay, assembled in large numbers on Sunday morning at the premises of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar to consider the best way in which they could strengthen the hands of Mahatma Gandhi in the step he has taken to rid the Hindu community of the social scourge of 'untouchability and 'unapproachability.' Mr. R. Krishna Iyer presided.

Mr. Krishna Iyer in introducing the subject to the audience, read out extracts from the "Young India" which narrated the circumstances under which Mahatmaji declared at Calicut to lay aside Khadi work and take up the anti-untouchability work. They could not get a better leader, said Mr Iyer, to pilot a cause so noble and so vital to India's national regeneration. He dwelt at length on the inhuman way in which the so-called depressed classes, especially the Nayadis and Cherumas of Kerala were being treated. There was a consensus of opinion that the sooner the social evil was got rid of, the better for Hinduism and Indian nationalism. Mr. Krishna Iyer, however, made it clear that the money that they would contribute to the fund organised by the Mahatma, was to be utilized in establishing residential schools for the "depressed" classes, and, therefore, the object was quite non-controversial. He was sure that the South Indians in Bombay could contribute a handsome purse to Mahatma Gandhi if only they made earnest and concerted endeavours betimes.

Several speakers then condemned the continuance of the outrageous custom and declared that the evil should be wiped out of the body politic at any cost.

Resolutions expressing thanks and gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi for his noble declaration and hoping that he would not retrace his steps before 'untouchability' and 'unapproachability' were completely rooted out, were then passed.

A small committee was appointed to concert measures to collect money towards the anti-untouchability fund.

It might be recalled that this meeting was the third of its kind, the first two being held in Parel and West Matunga, respectively.

HAIFA-BAGHDAD RAILWAY

DECISION ON NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Jerusalem.—A message from Amman says that the decision on the general principle has been reached in the negotiations concerning the building of a railway between Haifa and Baghdad. The proposed line will be 600 miles long and will take three years to build.—Reuter.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended by Captain F. Seymour Williams attended a Meeting and Banquet of Lodge Eastern Star 1189 on Monday the 21st November.

AN AMAZING FEAT

WALKING BARE FOOTED ON BLAZING FIRE

Prof. Syed Hussain Abasi performed a magical feat before a public audience on Sunday evening in the open space near the Tutorial High School, Grant Road, which sent a thrill of wonder and amazement among the spectators. A pit 12 feet in length, 4 feet in breadth and one foot deep was dug which was full of hot, burning carcoal. As soon as the Police Commissioner of Bombay arrived on the scene Syed Hussain who is 85 years old, stood near the burning pit and began to shout out "Gulzar, Gulzar," requesting at the same time those who had assembled there to walk over it without the slightest fear. To the immense amazement of everyone, not a hair of those who walked over the hot, burning charcoal was hurt. Among these was Mr. Salehbhai Barodawala.

The performance was repeated quite a number of times. Kerosine was poured over the charcoal and spectators were asked to repeat the feat which was done with as much merriment and ease as at first. One such gentleman who had tried the performance got his dhotar burnt which was pointed out to him as he was going to take his seat. He told the astonished crowd that he did not feel burning sensation at all though his dhotar had burnt a great deal.

Prof. Abashi was all the time repeating "Gulzar, Gdlzar." When the people had finished the walking he used to fall flat on the ground almost unconscious. He then revived his spirits after a dose of tea and was soon all right. There is nothing like deceitfulness in the performance. It is the result of wonderful powers Prof. Abasi has acquired. This amazing performance will be repeated at the same place. As the proceeds are to be divided between the Sir L. Wilson Hospital Fund and the Gujarat Floods Relief Fund, the public are particularly requested to patronise the show.

SENSATIONAL CRICKET IN DELHI

PATIALA FAIL BY TWO RUNS.

DELHI, Nov. 21.

After a close and exciting game, Bhopal won the first innings in the semi-final of the All-India Cricket Tournament to-day, defeating Patiala by 2 runs. Being a two days fixture it is impossible for the second innings to be finished within the allotted time and therefore it may be definitely stated that Bhopal has won the match.—A.P.

AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS

BRITISH FLIERS IN LEMBERG

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Warsaw.—Captain McIntosh and Hinkler are still at Lemberg awaiting instruction from London.—Reuter.

"I WILL TAKE NO NOTICE OF IT."

DR. BESANT ON BOYCOTT TACTICS

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

"In political movement we are meeting questions as they arise and do not inform the general public as to how we shall meet obstacles and till they occur—no officer fighting a battle, explains beforehand his strategem to his opponents," said Dr. Besant in a special interview to the Free Press of India.

"So far as I am concerned," she continued, "I will take no notice of it in any way and shall not give evidence before the Commission."

Asked if she favoured boycott of Councils with the Commission, Dr. Besant said emphatically: Certainly not. I have always advocated working of the Reforms o 1919.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

To introduce some of the notable Indians to the new Consuls of Persia and Afghanistan, Mr. Mahomed Jaffer Shustary entertained some of his friends to dinner last Saturday. Among those who were able to accept the invitation were Mr. Justice Madgaonkar, Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Mr. J. S. Taleyarkhan, Bar-at-Law The Sakat-ul-Islam, Mr. Mustapha the pearl merchant, Mr. Sultan Chenoy, Mr. Ardeshir Bengali. Mr. M. H. Shustary, Mr. Shariff Hashin.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

PARSEE GYM'S FIXTURE

NAMES OF PLAYERS

The following have been selected to play for the Parsees in the Second Round of the Quadrangular Tournament between the Parsees and the Mahomedans on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd December, 1927.

The game will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

1 Col. K. M. Mistry (Captain).
2 B. E. Kapadia.
3 R. J. D. Jamshedji.
4 H. J. Vajifdar.
5 P. H. Daruvalla.
6 B. K. Kalapesi.
7 J. N. Elavia.
8 S. H. Colah.
9 D. K. Kapadia.
10 F. E. Kapadia.
11. S.N. Ghandhy.

RESERVES.

H. Engineer.
B. Mirza.
H. N. Contractor.

SCORER

Mr. S. Irani.

UMPIRES.

Mr. E. Rose.
Mr. M. D. Pai.

THE HINDU TEAM

MESSRS. NAIDU AND JOSHI NOWHERE

The Hindu Selection Committee on Monday evening picked the Hindu team after great deliberation. Looking at the list of the men who are to defend the title, one notices with regret the absence of two names, those of C. K. Naidu and S. M. Joshi. It is unfortunate that Bombay will not see the spectacular display of that big brawny batsman whose lusty hits thrilled the crowds. He is unable to play owing to bad hand. The exclusion of S. M. Joshi is indeed a matter of surprise and perhaps the decision has not been a wise one. Joshi is still a bowler of considerable ability and it is hard to think that the Hindus can afford to lose him.

One cannot but seize this opportunity of saying a few words about the rumours regarding the captainey of the Hindu team, especially in a contemporary. The thought of another captain is just unthinkable and that is everything in a nutshell. It is perfectly true that Vithal has not been in the lime light as far as run getting goes, but with his experience, the Hindus have derived much benefit. They have won two years in succession under his leadership and why should they not make the hat trick with Vithal to lead them?

THE HINDUS.

P. Vithal (Captain).
D. B. Deodhar.
M. H. Chandarana.
L. P. Jai.
S. M. Dalvi.
L. Ramji.
J. G. Navle.
S. S. Joshi.
K. G. Pardeshi.
S. R. Godambe.
Naomal Jeumal.

Reserves:—H. A. Mahale, S. S. Dongre and Hari Malee.

TODAY'S CENSUS GINNING REPORT.

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK NOV. 21.

TOTAL GINNED UPTO 14TH NOV.- BALES: 10,899,000

GINNING FIGURES IN PAST SEASONS.
(IN THOUSANDS.)

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Ginning Sept. 1st	532	486	806	1,143	947	1,896	697	1,540
Ginning Sept. 16th	—	—	—	—	2,666	4,282	2,509	3,506
Ginning Oct. 1st	—	—	—	—	4,528	7,126	5,643	5,945
Ginning per cent	—	—	—	—	33.2	44.2	31.8	?
Ginning Oct. 18th	5,755	5,497	6,978	6,409	7,616	9,519	8,728	8,119
Ginning per cent.	43.2	68.9	71.7	63.0	55.8	59.0	49.2	?
Ginning Nov. 1st	7,509	6,646	8,139	7,556	9,716	11,207	11,254	9,926
Ginning per cent.	56.6	83.3	83.7	74.3	71.2	69.5	63.4	?
Ginning Nov. 14th	8,915	7,274	8,870	8,369	11,162	12,266	12,956	—
Ginning per cent.	67.2	91.2	91.2	82.3	81.8	76.0	73.0	?
Final line Cotton	13,271	7,981	9,729	10,171	13,639	16,125	17,755	—
Linters	429	382	591	640	858	1,044	1,037	—
Total	13,700	8,360	10,320	10,811	14,497	17,167	18,792	—

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

November 21.

Previous Closing Rate	19.40
To-day's Opening Rate	19.75
Difference	+.35
To-day's Closing Rate	19.98
Difference	+.58

LIVERPOOL.

November 21.

Previous Closing Rate	10.44
To-day's Opening Rate	10.44
	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	10.74
Difference	+.30
Expectation	392

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Nov. 21.

It is reliably understood that Lord Birkenhead has indicated to the leaders of the Parliamentary Labour Party that the Government are adamant on the main principles underlying the composition of the Statutory Commission and the part allotted to the Committee of Indian Legislature.—Free Press Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The unequivocal and authoritative statement of the Indian demand in regard to the Statutory Commission by Pandit Motilal Nehru speaking as the accredited spokesman of the Congress and the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, has come as an eye opener to many of the Labour leaders who were strenuously engaged up to now in well-meant efforts to secure an increased status and authority for the Committee of Indian Legislature as a workable solution of the whole question. In view of the definite declaration of Panditji, the Left-wing Labour leaders feel that the negotiating for what amounts to improvements in procedure only. Opinion is crystallising that Labour should withdraw its nominees from the Commission and thus wash its hands off the Commission and let the Baldwin Government meet the Indian boycott with a purely Conservative cum Liberal Commission as best as it can. This view, however, is said to meet with disfavour amongst the Right-wing leaders. In view of what is regarded as delicate situation that exists the Labour leaders prefer to make no statement at this juncture on the question.—Free Press Cable.

LAW and BUSINESS

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1927.

BOMBAY'S MISS MAYO.

It was, of course, to be expected that the Anglo-Indian Press, which always faithfully and slavishly gramophones the views of the British bureaucracy, would range itself against the All-India campaign for the boycott of the Statutory Commission. The Tory Government having decided to humiliate India and dragoon her into submitting to a sham enquiry intended to register a pre-determined conclusion there is nothing surprising in the Anglo-Indian journals, as in duty bound, acclaiming and praising that decision. For, India has never found them on her side when a vital issue affecting her freedom is involved in any controversy. An amusing illustration of this is provided by the amazing *volte-face* perpetrated by the "Statesman" which strongly advocated the appointment of a mixed Commission upto the time of the Viceroy's announcement but has since become an enthusiastic supporter of the Parliamentary Commission. From the "Times of India," the local apologist of the British Government, we did not expect anything better, but its antics have shown that even considerations of truthfulness and public decencies are subordinated by it to what it regards as its supreme duty of proving that all Indians, no matter what their eminence in their respective walks of life may be, are fools, if not knaves, because they are patriotic enough not to have anything to do with the Simon Enquiry. The "Times of India" is perfectly within its rights as a public journal to use all the weapons in its armoury of reasoning to advocate the merits of a Parliamentary Commission and to denounce the short-sightedness of Indian leaders in looking the gift horse in the mouth. But if the "Times of India" expects to be regarded by the Indian public as a respectable journal, it must see that the weapons it uses are clean ones. The weapons to which it has resorted in its treatment of this subject are far from clean and are, in fact, such as to confirm the suspicion widely entertained by the people of India that there is an organised campaign to vilify and blacken them in the eyes of the world in order to thwart their inalienable claim to be masters in their own country and that the "Times of India's" unexcusable lapses from good taste are merely intended to continue the work begun by Miss Mayo. It is the manifestation of the same arrogance, which has inspired the exclusion of even Indian members of Parliament from a professedly Parliamentary Commission, that has made the "Times of India" bold enough to write about respected Indian leaders in the manner in which it has done and which would not be tolerated in any self-governing country.

The Indian leaders, according to the "Times of India," are not only ignoramuses, who cannot comprehend the plain meaning of the Viceroy's statement on the Statutory Commission but they are also people "unversed in democratic methods." Nor is that all. They are men who do not hesitate to stoop to the mean tactics of deliberately putting a false interpretation on the plan propounded by Government. The "Times of India," therefore, is driven to beg serious-minded people "who feel perplexed by the situation to await the further explanations foreshadowed in Parliament and elsewhere." In its impotent efforts to bring Indian leaders into discredit, the "Times of India" does not seem to realise that it is adopting a mode of reasoning which reflects adversely on the powers of His Excellency the Viceroy to propound the Government plan. As a matter of fact, nothing could surpass the persuasive eloquence which Lord Irwin brought to bear in commending that plan to the attention of the Indian public. And if His Excellency failed to carry conviction to the minds of those whom he was appealing that its acceptance was conducive to the best interests of India it was not for lack of able advocacy but because of the inherent viciousness of the plan itself. And unless Lord Birkenhead changes the essential features of the plan nothing that he may say will improve upon its elucidation by the Viceroy. The "Times of India" chooses to say that the speeches delivered at Saturday's meeting were "a complete travesty of the plan of procedure in which the Commission forms but one essential part and in which it decides nothing." The "Times of India" cannot have it both ways. It cannot insult the intelligence of Indians by declaring that their combined intellectual efforts have failed to grasp what the Viceroy has been at such great pains to explain as well as deem them to be such simpletons as to accept its naive and novel suggestion that the Commission is, after-all, an unimportant body which will decide nothing. If, indeed, the Commission is not to decide anything, why all this pother about excluding Indians and making the exclusion, as Mr. Baldwin did, a question of broad principle? A broad principle is, indeed, involved. It is the principle that Indians must not have even the shadow, not to speak of the substance, of self-determination and that they must be coerced, under the camouflage of "association," "consultation" and "co-operation," into accepting whatever fraudulent reforms the British Government find it convenient to their vested interests to give them. It is because no section of Indians are prepared to submit to this affront to their national self-respect that the "Times of India" has thought it fit to ignore the real issue and resort to unclean weapons in order to discredit leaders of Indian public opinion.

But unclean weapons always recoil on those who employ them. So has it happened with the "Times of India." It asks us to believe that "there is a large body of opinion in India which flatly disagrees with the boycott mentality and all its works." Oppressed with the burden of proving this assertion it proceeds from one egregious blunder to another. "If opinions of that kind are little in open evidence, the reason is largely that those who hold them will not face the risk of being rudely hustled out of hearing." It does not, of course, strike the perverse mentality responsible for this statement that if anti-boycott opinions are held by the vast majority of the people, the suppression rather than the expression of them would be attended by the risk referred to. And what is the stupendous piece of evidence against the Cowasji Jehangir Hall meeting being representative of Bombay that the "leading paper in Asia" brings forth? The hole and corner meeting of the All-India Muslim Federation, a body conveniently brought into being on the eve of the appointment of Statutory Commission and composed of a handful of individuals whose claims to represent the Muslims of Bombay are as good as those of the "Times" itself to speak on behalf of the people of India! But no better proof of the desperate straits to which the "Times" has been driven could be provided than the fact that it was obliged to reproduce in its Monday's issue identical report of the so-called "public meeting of Muslims of Bombay" at the Byculla Masjid which had already been published in its issue of Saturday. The "meeting" itself, as we pointed out yesterday, was a hoax and no resolution against the boycott of the Commission was passed by it. The "Times of India" may, in its arrogance, presume that it alone is the depository of the wisdom of the age and that every Indian leader of note is lacking in ordinary intelligence, but even such a paragon of wisdom cannot alter facts as they are and proclaim that an infinitesimal minority of toadies and jo-hukmies represent a large body of opinion in the country. That it should be obliged to make this assertion in the interest of the propaganda, of which it has made itself the instrument, is a measure at once of the disgraceful nature of that propaganda and of the outrageous prostitution of the noble profession of journalism.

EQUALITY OF CASTES.

We published on Monday a remarkable statement issued by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar on "Communal questions in Madras Province and their solutions". It is issued by him in his individual capacity and deals with caste in the Hindu fold only. The cardinal principle of the statement is that in a modern State and, in particular, in a Swaraj State, all castes must have equal status. To this end Mr. Iyengar makes certain suggestions which, to be given effect to, need changes in the Indian Constitution, in Hindu law and social usage and in fact in the whole social outlook of the Hindus. These changes are bound to come in the near future—the sooner, the better. The difficulty, apart from conservatism clinging to old prejudices, is in deciding the precise changes to be effected. So far as the general principles enunciated by Mr. Iyengar are concerned, they are unexceptionable; but the moment he descends to details, the problem bristles with difficulties. For instance, Mr. Iyengar is on firm ground when he lays down that no caste should have a monopoly in the public services and that "each caste shall have equal right". Only, one is tempted to ask, what is precisely meant by "equal right"? Mr. Iyengar explains by adding: "Without reference to any theory of communal representation in service and without any reference to any arithmetical proportion, each caste, sub-caste or sect shall be entitled to and shall be given in fact a fair and just share in the public services." The explanation does not quite solve the difficulty, for what is the measure or method of ascertaining the fairness or justice of the share?

An ideal method of being just and fair to all castes is, paradoxical as it may, however, appear, to ignore caste and make appointments on merit only. Even in practice it is, as a general rule, a good method; for it gives a backward community what it most wants, an incentive to win by merit. But the rule must be subject to a few exceptions. We are not writing on a clean slate. Ancient customs have given some communities a virtual monopoly of education and, therefore, of power and influence. And monopolies have everywhere and always tended to perpetuate themselves. To break, therefore, the relics of that monopoly, special educational facilities should be given to the backward communities till they are brought in a line with other communities. This smacks of communal discrimination, but it is necessary to redress the wrongs or inequalities of the past. As a rule, however, appointments should go only by merit. Only the test of merit should not needlessly and unduly stress mere academic qualifications. It is unnecessary at this stage to discuss other specific suggestions made by Mr. Iyengar. He himself regards his statement as only a tentative basis for full discussion at a representative Conference of Hindus. We are cordially in agreement with the general tenor of the statement, which is a bold, sincere and timely attempt to tackle an old and vexed question. We trust Mr. Iyengar will be able soon to convene the conference he has in view and that it will solve at least some of the problems suggested by him.

A VICIOUS SYSTEM.

For a long period of time have the Indian National Congress and the representatives of the people in the legislatures of this country pressed for radical reform of the vicious system of combination of executive and judicial functions which still remains an integral factor in the machinery of British administration in India, particularly in the lower grades of its official hierarchy. The Viceroy in the speech he made recently on the occasion of his visit to the Cutch State impressed upon His Highness the Maharao the urgency of securing reform in this direction as in Cutch the separation of judicial and executive functions is practically unknown. We hope Lord Irwin will take up the question of reform in this matter in British territory too as the vicious and oppressive effects of the system come to light in nearly every province and tend to confirm the popular belief that the bureaucracy is anxious not to allow its abolition on the selfish ground that it will suffer in prestige. The severe strictures passed by Sir Shadilal, the Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, against a District Magistrate should be an eye-opener to the Government of India, who always put off the question of accelerating reform by telling the Legislative Assembly that they are consulting local Governments in this matter. Sir Shadilal held that the official in question betrayed "ignorance of the elementary principles of justice", that he had not realise that "a person could not simultaneously perform the functions of a prosecutor and those of a judge in a criminal case". The impression all over India is that the number of officials who are unable to appreciate this elementary principle of justice is by no means small. Nothing but the abolition of the vicious system can save the public from their vagaries and their incompetence.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The Office of the Indian States Peoples' Conference is removed from Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, to the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road. All communications henceforth, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, at the new address.

RANGILDAS KAPADIA,
for Self and Co-Secretaries.

REFORM OF INDIAN BANKING.

WANTED: AN INDIAN EXCHANGE BANK.

(BY T. R. S. IYER.)

II*

It was shown in an earlier article that we have grossly failed in our duties as a nation to keep our money in our own banks. As a result, we have been a prey to many an evil. Having thus failed, let us see whether there are any amends we can make. We have seen that we suffer from the activities of the other three groups. Therefore, our duty is to combat their evil effects. This portion of the reform is what I call the banking aspect. It is a reform to be effected with the co-operation and goodwill of our rulers, because it is what is called the legislative reform. It is not proposed here to give elaborate and detailed proposals regarding banking legislation, which is already the subject of keen controversy taxing the best brains of the country. The keen student of Indian banking is referred to the book on the "Organization of Indian Banking" by B. T. Thakur.

IMPERIAL BANK.

Let us take the Imperial Bank. Its position is detrimental to the interest of Indian banking. It is supposed to perform the functions of a central banking institution. But as it is, its position is that of a semi-central bank. India's need at the present moment is a perfect system of central banking. The function of every central bank is to be in charge of the credit and currency of the country. The present unfortunate position in the country is that we have the Imperial Bank or the control of credit and we have the Government for the control of the currency. This system has wrought the utmost havoc to our economic and financial life. The currency policy of the Government has given birth to many an economic disease of the day. The credit policy of the Imperial Bank has crippled Indian banking. It is of utmost importance that we should have a central bank at the earliest moment. The exact form of the bank has been subject to trenchant criticisms by the public and it is here intended to deal with some vital problems only.

ITS FUTURE.

It is not the future central bank that is going to be a menace to Indian banking. An amicable solution can be found for the present impasse. But the future position of the Imperial Bank and the privileges it is to enjoy will have a great effect on the progress of banking in the country. It is proposed to give concessions to the Imperial Bank in the shape of free deposits and commission on the agency business. Sufficient evidence has not been forthcoming as to why these extraordinary privileges are to be granted. Perhaps, the explanation that is sought to be forced on the public is the supposed moral obligation on the part of the Government. None has been able to follow this ingenious explanation. Our legislators will please take a note of this and keep watch over it. The Government by their patronage during the last few years have sufficiently stifled the progress of Indian Banking. They have sufficiently made the institution stand on its own legs. The shareholders must be grateful that their institution had achieved such marvellous progress in such a short time, a progress which has not been the privilege of many an Indian bank. They have every reason for satisfaction that their investment has been a financial success, which is not the good fortune of many an Indian investor. As honest men interested in the welfare and the prosperity of the nation, it is their duty to free themselves from this sort of gift. We cry against exploitation by foreigners. Let us not exploit our own countrymen.

The agency business of the Imperial Bank is a thing to be settled by the future Central Bank and it is highly undesirable that legislation should be undertaken on this. The other proposal is to compel the Indian banks to keep a certain percentage of their time and demand liabilities in cash with the new bank. It would be better if such a deposit were taken in securities. The Indian banks are already struggling under hard circumstances and it would be a great handicap if a cash deposit were insisted on. In ordinary times, their cash balances are larger than those of other banks as is shown in the statistics. The exchange banks' cash balance is small and it is equitable and just to exercise this in their case.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

What is to be done to counteract the business of these banks? Almost all the nations are represented here by their exchange banks. They are a real asset to those nations. They help them in developing their trade and commerce. The Indian trade amounts to crores of rupees every year. The whole of this is practically financed by the Exchange Banks. The Indian share of the business is negligible. It is because we are unable to finance our merchants that our export trade is dwindling. The Exchange Banks not only pro-

(Continued from page 8.)

*The previous article appeared on the 9th instant.

WHAT AGRICULTURE MEANS TO INDIA.

HOW IT CAN BE IMPROVED.

(BY TARAPADA DAS GUPTA.)

It would sound highly epigramatic to say that, circumstanced as India is today, far greater and far more far-reaching in their economic results may be the findings of the Agricultural Commission than those of the Reforms Commission of 1929. But when one cares to realise the fact that any appreciable improvement in the present state of our agriculture, will directly affect the destiny of three out of every four persons in India, and that something substantial can be done in near future for the improvement of agriculture without provoking any clash of interests and cross-interests, it will be easy to read the deep significance of what seems to be an epigram at first sight. Any improvement in agriculture, any increase in the quantity of agricultural produce will reflect itself in more food, more purchasing power and increased tax-paying capacity for the largest classes of people in India; and may be a means to far greater economic and even political ends than we at present are able to descry.

INCREASE OF PURCHASING POWER.

Moreover, an important aspect of the problem lies in the fact that in these days when there is a universal cry in the United Kingdom for the re-organisation of the Empire Market for British goods, improved agriculture and prosperous masses in India will afford a practicable step towards such a re-organisation. India can by no means be expected to be able to manufacture within 10 or 15 years, even a fourth of the necessaries she imports from abroad, while there is no reason to apprehend that the United Kingdom is likely to lose her preeminence in the Indian market in near future. And by increasing the purchasing power of the Indian masses, much can be effectively but indirectly done towards expanding the Indian market for British goods. Loans contributed by England for agricultural purposes in India, are, I believe, a sound and prudent investment for the Britisher, and if the Royal Commission can hit upon good but expensive schemes for agricultural improvement in India, and if there be a call for huge sums for preliminary purposes, the people of the United Kingdom will do wisely to lend us at moderate interest. At present the Government of India (Central and Provincial) spend about 2 crores for agricultural purposes. This sum is it is needless to point out, inadequate for a country where more than two hundred million people depend for their living on agriculture. Any proposal for giving a more extensive effect to the Government's agricultural policy should, therefore, be accompanied by a practicable scheme for procuring funds for the purpose.

EXPORT DUTY ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

It is stated that Mr. Lindsay in his evidence before the Linlithgow Commission was strongly in favour of imposing a small export duty or cess on agricultural produce exported from India, the proceeds of which cess should be utilised for the improvement of India's agriculture. There are few people in India or in England, except the theoretical Free Trader who would deny the wisdom of this proposal. For Customs duties on export of agricultural produces are very small being ans. 3 per maund on rice; Rs. 1|8 per 100 lbs. on tea; Re. 1|4 per 400 lbs on raw jute; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacks and Rs. 32 per ton on Hessians. For economic reasons, any imposition of duties on the

(Continued on Page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Very Embarrassing.

In Anglo-India and amongst the apologists of its prejudices and its pettiness in its Press there is now considerable flutter and a certain amount of hard thinking, which, however, ends in a monotonous crescendo of abuse—of Indians, because of their willingness to unite when their self-respect is hurt. The Carrs and Cockes of Anglo-India have blessed the Simon Seven. Their Press has followed suit and found virtues in it, gulping down the unpalatable fact that if Indians are not in the Statutory Commission, nor are the Carrs and Cockes. But it is very embarrassing that Indians should show such a united front in fighting against the latest Birkenhead atrocity. So the evening gramophone of local Anglo-India strikes up a regular jazz band of vulgar abuse of the Indians. The "Evening News of India" considers that all this talk of unanimity of Indian opinion is bunkum. There is humour in the situation, because the "Evening News" and its cousins know in their heart of hearts that the unity amongst all Indian political parties is real and solid on this question. Local Anglo-Indian scribes are, therefore, obliged to work up panegyrics about hole and corner gatherings in Byculla, whose doings are promptly cabled out to the Tory Press as the valiant action of far-sighted Indians who are fighting against the propagation of the boycott idea. What a waste of cables!

The Ways of a Despot.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, writing in the "New Leader" has fairly trounced Lord Olivier for daring to defend the policy he sanctioned of interning the Bengal detenus without trial. By sanctioning that policy Lord Olivier did a wrong both to India and to the Labour policy. There was no doubt that he succumbed to official pressure from here. But instead of gracefully acknowledging his error and trying to make amends, he aggravated the wrong by defending it recently in the columns of the "New Leader." Mr. Ranga Iyer has little difficulty in tearing the defence to shreds. Lord Olivier's sole defence is that the detenus were "guilty" of an extraordinary "offence" and that their "guilt" was proved to the satisfaction of such big personages as Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead. But it did not occur to Lord Olivier when the scarlet mantle of autocracy was on him that an alleged offence, ordinary or extraordinary, needs to be proved in the normal judicial way. Else, not even Lord Olivier would be safe in India if he fought the bureaucracy, his fair skin notwithstanding. As for Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead being satisfied with the secret evidence furnished by the police and secret informers and not subjected to cross-examination, would Lord Birkenhead or Lord Olivier dare to rely upon such evidence, in a British Court? As Mr. Ranga Iyer points out, even the Judges of the Calcutta High Court declined Lord Lytton's invitation to go through the evidence "in camera". But who can argue with a despot who is both the prosecutor and the judge?

Misrepresentation of Facts.

The despicable manner in which the Die Hard Press in England misrepresents facts about the Indian situation should make national organisations in this country realise the urgency of acquainting British political circles with adequate information regarding the actual trend of events in India. The value of a prompt and accurate news service cannot be over-estimated and there are at least some Liberal papers in England which will not refuse to give publicity to such news while the Labour Press will gladly make room for it. A few public-spirited individuals in England have already consented to contribute handsomely towards the starting of some agency which will give them an accurate idea of the political situation in India. The Congress Executive and other nationalist organisations should hasten to co-operate in making such an agency a success. We will not have in that case views of papers like "Kesari" of Poona promptly twisted and made to serve Tory ends so that the Birkenhead scheme to humiliate India appears feasible in British eyes.

Gaining Time.

Until now the Indian public had no reason to apprehend that the Board of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway would be utilised to help in furthering the policy of procrastination which has so far prevented the employees of the Railway in the Kharagpur Workshops from obtaining justice. They demand, apart from their insistence on an equitable settling of the question of retrenchment, at least the settlement of the minor matter of payment of their lockout wages. The Agent of the B.N.R. promised Mr. Giri that the Board would give their decision about this on Friday. The decision was postponed from day to day and now he is informed that it will take a few days longer for the Boarl to pronounce their opinion on this question. What wonder if the poor employees consider this delay as another device to gain time on the part of the Railway and to harass them? The Railway Board who are so profuse in their sympathy for the workers and so concerned about inquiry into "cases of individual hardship" can surely intimate to the Board of the B.N.R. that this question of payment for lockout days should be settled soon. Conciliation and Equity, if the Railway authorities really desire to exercise them, should decide the question in the men's favour.

RESTORE GANDHIJI TO LEADERSHIP.

MAHARAJA OF MAHAMUDABAD FOR BOYCOTT

MAHARASHTRA CONDEMNS "ALL WHITE" PERSONNEL.

SELF-DETERMINATION, CRUX OF THE PROBLEM.

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH URGES COUNCIL BOYCOTT.

MADRAS Nov. 21.

Discussing the question of boycotting the Statutory Commission in his presidential address at the Srivilliputtur Taluk Conference, Mr. George Joseph said that the boycott of Councils should be restored. Government should be given clearly to understand that India, while she may be powerless to break up the Government by force, has sufficient strength and dignity to throw back its favours in its face.

Such boycott, he said, would get Mahatma Gandhi back into politics whose vast energy and the power of initiative were today paralysed by opposition among the politicians. If we went on asking for small favours from the Government, Government would know our boycott were mere bluff, and they would be justified in ignoring it.

CRUX OF THE PROBLEM.

It would be dangerous, he said, to make the exclusion of Indians from the Commission alone the principle of boycott. The Government would take us at our word and put hopelessly in the wrong. The question was not whether there were Indians on the Commission or not but whether England was entitled to sit in judgment over our fitness for self-government.

It was from that view, he proceeded, that he always asked for a purely Indian Commission. Proposals of such a body assisted by British officials would be sense. If we could not give effect to this policy, then, he said we should face the situation squarely.—Free Press.

BACK TO NON-CO-OPERATION

RESTORE GANDHIJI TO LEADERSHIP

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

At the sixth Shivilliputtur Taluk Conference held yesterday at Rajapalaiyam, under the presidency of Mr. George Joseph, the following resolution was passed:—

"That in view of the policy behind the Royal Commission and the failure of the Congress representatives in Councils, Government Committees and local bodies to achieve any good for the people, this Conference is of opinion that there should be full Non-Co-operation with the Government and all these bodies must be vacated by such representatives and the country should accept the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in carrying out the programme.—Free Press.

MAHARASHTRA DECLARES BOYCOTT.

PREPARATION OF NATIONAL DEMAND URGED.

PEN, Nov. 21.

The annual meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held here yesterday under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. The meeting was attended by 80 members from the District. The following persons were elected members of the All-India congress Committee. Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, D. V. Gokhale, Chitable, Shiralkar, Deodhekar, Gulabchand, Joshi S. S. Deo, Welkar, Phanse, Sathe, Wandrekar, L. B. Bhopaukar, Mrs. Doodhekar, Mir Shukrulla, Mr. Ahmed and Mr. Hussen.

The following office-bearers for the new year were elected. President Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. Secretaries, Messrs. Divekar, Mahajan, Mandlik and Rajwade.

BOYCOTT RESOLUTION.

Among the resolutions adopted was one on the Reforms Commission which runs thus: "This meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee strongly condemns the reforms Commission consisting of all white members appointed by the British Government in despite of Indian public opinion and the principle of self-determination.

The meeting declares that it will be impossible for Indians to co-operate and assist in the work of the Commission unless India's accredited representatives are allowed to (1.) sit on the Commission with equal rights with the other members, (2) to see and examine materials and papers placed before it; (3) cross-examine witnesses and (4.) submit to Parliament their own report in an authoritative manner.

The meeting also requests Hindus, Mussalmans and sub-castes among the Hindus to cooperate in the agitation against the Commission as it will be successful, only if all leaders and all parties in the country act with full unanimity. The executive Committee should immediately take measures to begin propaganda in Maharashtra.

This proposition was unanimously adopted.

SMALL HOLDING BILL CONDEMNED

The other resolutions referred to propaganda with regard to refusal to pay increased land assessment in Alibag, Pen and other talukas and condemnation of the small holdings bill of Sir Chunilal Mehta. The Committee congratulated the Talegaon satyagrahis and expressed sympathy with the relatives of the victims of the ill-fated "Tukaram" and "Jayanti" steamers. The Committee finally passed a resolution urging the preparation of a National demand.—A. P.

MUSLIM OPINION IN U. P.

MAHARAJA OF MAHAMUDABAD FOR BOYCOTT.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 21.

While the Hindu opinion in the United Provinces with a few exceptions, is unanimous in regard to boycott of the Simon Commission, a Press representative who toured throughout the United Provinces interviewing most of the prominent Hindus and Muslims including almost all the present and past members of the different Legislatures, finds that there is wide divergence of opinion among the Muslim public men.

FOR BOYCOTT.

On the one hand, one section, most prominent among whom is the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, favours strict boycott. Sheik Mushir Hussain Kidwai, former member of the Legislative Assembly, holds the same view and has sent in a notice of a resolution to the Secretary of the United Provinces Muslim League recommending to its Executive Committee to co-operate with the Congress and the Congress Committee in the matter of boycott of the Statutory Commission and appeals to all the Muslims in the United Provinces to join hands with the Hindus to put up a united front in the matter of boycott.

AGAINST BOYCOTT.

On the other hand, another section of Muslims, prominent among whom is the Hon'ble Nawab Yusuf, Minister and which includes several Muslim members of the Legislative Council, is of opinion that the Commission's personnel, if not ideal, is not altogether unsatisfactory and there is no occasion for its boycott, an attempt at which will not only prove futile but possibly harmful.

CONDITIONAL BOYCOTT.

Yet another section of Muslims, which includes the Raja of Salempore, admits that the personnel is unsatisfactory and holds the view that a total boycott is the most fitting reply but will have little to do with boycott until and unless the communal question is settled satisfactorily.—A. P.

LAGRANT DENIAL OF RIGHTS

BOMBAY NON-BRAHMINS DECLARE COMMISSION UNACCEPTABLE

The General Secretary, Non-Brahmin Party sends the following:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Legislative Council Non-Brahmin Party a special meeting of the leaders of the party was held with Mr. B V. Jadhav, M.L.C., in the chair on Sunday the 20th November at Vandekar Mansion, Lamington Road, Bombay when the following resolutions were passed:—

"This pecial meeting of the Non-Brahman party emphatically declares that the Statutory Commission which has been announced is unacceptable to the people of India as it most flagrantly denies the right of the Indian people to participate on equal terms in framing the future

(Continued on page 9.)

BOMBAY COMING INTO HER OWN

LEADERS INVITED TO MADRAS

MR. SATYAMURTI INTERVIEWED

Mr. S. Satyamurti who halted in Bombay for a few hours yesterday on his way to Delhi was interviewed by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" in connection with the monster meeting of the citizens of Bombay at the C. J. Hall. Mr. Satyamurti said:—

Bombay had till recently the reputation of being the home most advanced Indian politics. For some years now that representation has been shared by other provinces; but I am glad to learn from the recent happenings and especially from the proceedings of the magnificent meeting held the other day at Sir C. J. Hall to boycott the Simon Commission that Bombay is coming into her own once more.

It must make any Indian Nationalist's heart feel glad to see on the same platform Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Jayakar Mr. Horniman and others, fighting the good fight of freedom. I earnestly trust that this magnificent beginning for real political unity will not stop here but will be utilized by the leaders of Bombay to bring about united fight throughout India.

I respectfully invite Bombay leaders to come to Madras and help the Congress to strengthen this fight.

CENTRAL BANK DEFALCATION CASE

LEDGER KEEPER STILL AT LARGE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

In connection with the Central Bank defalcation case in which Rameshwar Kirorwalla in league with the ledger-keeper of the Bank, is alleged to have run away with Rs. 1,38,000 of the Bank, the police raided a house in Jorasanko Section of the town last night and arrested one Nanda Dulal Mukherjee, said to be a brother of Lakhmarain Mukerjee, the ledger-keeper of the Bank, who is still absconding.

Some other houses were also raided by the police in connection with this case.—Free Press.

ALANDI KARTIKEE FAIR.

CELEBRATION IN POONA

PUONA, Nov. 21.

The Annual Kartikee Fair of Alandi was held yesterday. More than fifty thousand pilgrims from all parts of Maharashtra attended the fair.

The special feature of this year's fair was "The Health Week" which was celebrated by the Alandi Municipality in co-operation with the "Arogya Mandal" of Poona.—Free Press.

FATAL AIR CRASH

SEQUEL LOSS OF FLYING SPEED

LONDON, November 20.

Basrah.—Pilot Sergeant Cole and mechanic Conlon were killed in a crash at the Air Force Aerodrome on Saturday. It is believed that the plane lost its flying speed and descending crashed and burst into flames. The former is from Epsom and the latter from Margate. They were buried in the military cemetery to-day.—Reuter.

U. P. MINISTERS TO RESIGN?

NEW REVENUE BILL AND ZAMINDARS

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION WITH GOVT.

BENARES, Nov. 21.

The possibility of resignations by three Ministers of U. P. owing to difference of opinion on the new Revenue Bill prepared and published by the Government in the place of the old Bill withdrawn is the last year's session of the Council at the instance of the Governor, is strongly rumoured here in political circles.

It is stated that two big parties of zamindars and taluqdars have, after consideration expressed themselves against the new Bill as they find that all important powers have been placed in the hands of the Governor.

Consequently, hte parties have asked their representatives not to support the Bill. Owing to this difficulty the Bill could not rome up for consideration in the last session of the Council. Government are making every effort to secure the support of Zamindar and taluqdar members. But no hopeful signs are found.

The Ministers in these Provinces are carrying on their work on the support of the taluqdar, zamindar and Government members.—Free Press.

SEVEN MILLION FRANCS

RANSOM TO FRENCH CAPTIVES

LONDON, November 20.

Paris.—Message from Casablanca says that it has now been revealed that the total ransom paid for the release of the six French captives comprising Steeg and Party and two Arnaud girls is between six and seven million francs.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Amsterdam.—The "Study Conference" (mentioned in the message of 17th November) has closed. It has adopted numerous resolutions, one urging Governments to create an international commission of financial and economic experts to investigate on purely economic grounds international financial obligations resulting from the world war.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA.

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

Some suggestions as to how propaganda should be done in America are contained in a letter addressed by the Secretary of the United India League from America to the President of the Congress. He says the Legislative Assembly should elect prominent politicians as India's representatives in America. If that was not possible, it should depute persons like Mrs. Naidu, Maulana Mohamedali, Mr. Sen-Gupta, Pandit Motilal or Mr. Jayakar to come and lecture in America. The Congress must immediately publish a repudiation to Miss Mayo's book and Americans who have visited India must write to the United States Government that Miss Mayo had published book with malicious intention. The Legislative Assembly should demand proscription of the book. Congress should establish a branch in America.—Free Press.

VICEROY TO VISIT FLOOD-STRICKEN AREAS

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 21.

At the invitation of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel H. E. The Viceroy will visit next month some flood-affected parts of Kaira District.—A. P.

WITHDRAW LABOUR MEMBERS

PT NEHRU'S APPEAL TO LANSBURY

LONDON, November 20.

The question of Pandit Motilal Nehru's appeal to Mr. Lansbury (to consider the advisability of withdrawing the Labour Members from Statutory Commission) will be raised at the meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party executive on 21st November.—Reuter.

VICEROY AT RAJKOT

KATHIAWAD PRINCES IN FULL ARRAY

(From Our Special Representative).

RAJKOT, Nov. 21.

Their Excelencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin arrived at Rajkot, Junction at 8-30 this morning. The station was decorated and the route to Kothi bungalow was beflagged on either side. The Hon. Mr. E. H. Kealy Agent to Governor-General, met Their Excellencies as they alighted from the special train, and a royal salute of 31 guns was fired. There were present on the railway station ruling Princes, Chiefs, Jurisdictional Talukdars, agency officers and honourary magistrates. They were all presented to Their Excelencies. Among those who were introduced were the ruling Princes of Dhrangadra, Morvi, Gondal, Wankaner, Palitana, Dhrol, Limbdi, Rajkot, Wadhwan Lakhtar, Sayla Chuda, Vala, Jasdan, Thanadevli, Vedia, Tharad, Muli, Bajana, Virpur, Kotdasangani, Pithadia, Patdi and the Talukdars of Kotharia, Garridad, Tai, Lodhika, Gadkha, Vasavad, Mengni, Jetpur Jetpurbilkha, Sardargadh, Bagasra Vithalgadh, Shahpur, Bagasra, Jetpur Mendarda, Thara Zainabad, Jetpur, Sanala, Jetpur, Chital, Mendarda, Kotda, Pitha, Chotila, Anandpur, Tervada, and Khirsara and Liladhar Amratlal Mehta T. I Rana, R. B. Manishanker, Rajaram Khan Bahadur. Frmroze Master, Ratanji, Green and Rao Saheb Manilal Kazi.

Their Excellencies then drove in state in silver coaches drawn by four horses to Kothi bugalow. After lunch, His Excellency the Viceroy received the salute of the Princes of Dhrangadra, Morvi Gondal, Wankaner, Palitana, Dhrol, Limbdi, Raj kot and Wadhwan. Her Excellency granted an interview to the Regent Begam Saheba of Manavadar. Her Excellency then visited Rasulkhanji Janana Hospital and Vanita Vishram. His Excellency paid return visits to the first class Ruling Princes of Dhrangdra, Morvi, Gondal, and Wankaner this afternoon. The Ruling Princes who paid visit to the Viceroy came in motor cars. The Guard of Honour which was supplied by Dhrangadra Makwana Infantry was in attendance only for the first class Princes.

LORD IRWIN AT JUNAGAD

A BUSY ROUND OF VISITS.

JUNAGADH, Nov. 21

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin accompanied by His Highness the Nawab Saheb and others visited Junagadh State Lancers lines yesterday morning and were pleased to see the high standard of efficiency in which the State force was maintained.

Next their Excellencies and party motored to the Willingdon farm containing fine specimens of pedigreed gin breed of milch cattle unrivalled in Kathiawar for size, appearance and milking capacity. The party then reached Lal Bag where manurial varietal and cultural tests have been successfully conducted with cocoanut and sugarcane crops by the Garden Superintendent Mr. Iyengar. Their Excellencies were intensely interested in reviewing the cocoanut plants at different stages of growth and in finding that s.48 variety of sugarcane so admirably adopted for sugar manufacture was raised at Junagadh and that good use was made in Junagadh State of c. t. 2 and b. t. 2 ploughs to ensure deep cultivation as an efficient safeguard against precarious rainfall.

Their Excellencies subsequently visited the State paddock containing some kathi ponies celebrated alike for strength, endurance and mettle.

Prior to their return to Mahabat Manzil their Excellencies visited the General Hospital and Zenana Hospital.

Their Excellencies motored to Junagadh Gymkhana at 4/45 p.m. and witnessed some excellent tennis.

At 8-30 p.m. a State banquet was given in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy.—A. P.

RULERSHIP, A TRUST

ICEROY'S ADVICE TO INDIAN STATE RULERS.

VOCEROY'S CAMP,

RAJKOT, Nov. 21.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the State banquet at Junagadh on 20th November 1927.

Your Highness, Ladies — and gentlemen, I have to thank Your Highness in the first place on behalf of Lady Irwin and myself for the kind way in which you have just proposed our health and the rest of the company here to-night and for the cordiality with which they have drunk it. We all owe a deep debt of gratitude to Your Highness for the hospitality you have shown us and for all the arrangements you have made for our comfort and entertainment.

The position of rulers in these days is not easy, and if it is to be held with credit in the eyes of the world, it demands considerable personal attention and self-sacrifice. All power should rightly be accompanied by a sense of its responsibilities. Unless it is so tempered and controlled, it will certainly be misused and in due course bring its own retribution. To select and support able and trustworthy officials is perhaps the most important factor in successful government, but the personal example shown by the Ruler and the interest he himself takes in the welfare of this subjects are the real and only stable foundation of the high position in which his birth has placed him. I am delighted to learn that you have had a good monsoon and that your people are contented and happy.

CARE FOR AGRICULTURIST.

Here, as elsewhere, in India, the agriculturist is the vital factor in the country's prosperity, and Your Highness wisely recognises this in the special care you take for his welfare. It gave me much pleasure to listen to Your Highness' account of the efficiency of your departments and the steady progress that is being made by them in developing your states resources. I may say that all that I have seen myself and have heard from my agent and from others bears out what Your Highness has just said on this subject. I would wish to congratulate Your Highness in particular on your State forces both Lancers and Infantry which are reported by the Military Adviser to be a model and example to all Kathiawar. Your Highness realises that if the help which is so freely offered to the Empire in times of crisis is to be of real value, the equipment training and discipline of your troops must be beyond criticism.

It is a pleasure to be assured by Your Highness that my new Political Secretary had won Your Highness friendship during his tenure as my Agent in the Western India States, and I am glad to know that one who is now to be my adviser in all that concerns the Indian States should have the confidence of the rulers whose fortunes he will now watch over in another capacity. I am certain that Your Highness will find an equally firm friend and wise counsellorin Mr. Kealy. I thank Your Highness again for your warm welcome and kindly hospitality. Ladies and gentlemen I ask you to drink with me long life and all prosperity to our noble host His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan Nawab of Junagadh.—A. P.

64 COMMUNISTS ARRESTED

DISTRIBUTION OF PAMPHLETS AMONG WORKERS

LONDON, November 20.

Constantinople.—Sixtyfour communists have been arrested as the result of investigations after the discovery of communist pamphlets being distributed among the workers in the tobacco factories. Several employees of the Arcos Company are said to be implicated. A Greek communist is among alleged leaders of the movement.—Reuter.

"MR. X" IN HUNGARIAN BONDS CASE

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO SELL FORGED SECURITIES

FRENCH CONSULAR OFFICIAL AMONG ARRESTED

PARLIAMENT MEMBERS INVOLVED?

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Paris.—'Mr. X" has appeared in what is called the Hungarian Bonds Case which concerns the attempt to sell ten million sterlings worth of Hungarian forged securities. Already eleven arrests have been made including a French Consular official, a Czecho-Slovak banker and his son It is even rumoured that the members of French Parliament may be involved. It is believed that "Mr. X" conceals the identity of the ex-Prefect who was formerly Chief Secretary to the Minister of Finance.

"Mr. X" is treated with the utmost consideration. He was taken in a private motor car to the Sante prison where another prisoner has been allotted him as batman which is unprecedented. He is also permitted to sample costly menu from the neighbouring restaurant instead of the prison fare.—Reuter's Special.

THAT MYSTERIOUS PERSONAGE

LONDON, Nov. 21

Paris.—Although the name of the mysterious personage arrested in connection with the forged Hungarian bonds is not divulged, it is authoritatively stated that he is not the person it was originally thought he was. Moreover he is not a high official.—Reuter's Special.

THE SPRATT CASE

SPECIAL JURY OF INDIANS EMPANELLED

ADVOCATE-GENERAL ON "DISAFFECTION"

AUTHORSHIP ADMITTED

The Court was crowded with members of the legal profession and the general public when the case commenced yesterday, before Justice Sir Charles Fawcett at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, against Mr. Philip Spratt, an Englishman, aged 25 and a Graduate of Cambridge University, who is charged with sedition in respect of a pamphlet entitled "India and China."

The charge is in respect of a pamphlet entiteld "India and China" of which the accused is alleged to be the author.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Workers and Peasants Party, and Mr. K. K. Chitalia, Manager of the "Advocate Press," are also charged with the same offence. Their case will be taken up after Mr. Spratt's case.

On behalf of Messrs. Mirajkar and Chitalia, Mr. F. J. Patel Barrister-at-Law made an application to release them on bail pending their trial. He said they were already on bail of Rs. 3,000 and a surety of like amount.

His Lordship directed that both should continue on the same bail.

The case of Mr. Spratt was then taken up.

The Court was crowded by members of the legal profession and the general public to hear the proceedings of the case which has excited keen interest.

The Advocate-General Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. G. C. O'Gorman Bar-at-Law, instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Barat-Law (formerly a Judge of Bombay High Court) with Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Gupte and Mr. Ratanlal, instructed by Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Solicitors defended the accused.

Mr. Talyarkhan then applied that Mr. Spratt who was standing in the prisoners' dock should be allowed to sit near him (counsel) to facilitate his receiving instructions from the accused.

His Lordship having consented, Mr. Spratt came out of the dock and sat behind Mr. Talyarkhan.

The Special Jury was then empannelled. Both sides challenged several gentlemen who were called, the defence objecting to Europeans.

Ultimately, 4 Parsis, 3 Hindus, and 2 Mahomedans were chosen. Their names are:

Vithaldas Kursondas (Foreman), Bapulal Vijbhukhandas Dalal, Prof. Gajendra ghadkar (of Elphinstone College). Mr. Dadiba Boatwalla, Mr. Ardeshar Jamshedji Doctor, Mr. A. R. Billimoria, (Manager of the Excelsior Theatre), Mr. Reza Sayyid, Mr. Abdul Rahman Bhaiji.

CASE AGAINST ACCUSED.

The charge against the accused is that he, by writing the pamphlet "India and China", attempted to bring into hatred the Government established by Law in British India, or in the alternative, that he attempted to excite disaffection towards the Government, and thereby he had committed the offence of "sedition" under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

The Advocate-General Mr. Kanga then opened the case for the prosecution.

ALLEGED OFFENCE EXPLAINED.

After reading the Sections of the Penal Code, Counsel said that it did not matter whether the attempt succeeded or failed. It was no defence for the accused to say that those who read his writings were too wise to act up to his advice, which had no effect.

Explaining the definition of "attempt," Counsel cited the following ruling of Sir Lawrence Jenkins a former Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court:—

"An attempt is an intentional preparation for an act which fails in its object through circumstances which are independent of the person who seeks the accomplishment of the object."

Proceeding the Advocate-General said that it was difficult to look into a man's mind, and therefore, the rule of law was that a man must be taken to intend the natural and probable consequences of his act. The pamphlet itself is the best evidence of the accused's intention.

It was also no defence for the accused to say that all that he had written was true if the natural and probable consequence of the pamphlet was to excite disaffection towards the Government.

WHAT IS "DISAFFECTION."

Explaining the meaning of "disaffection" the Advocate-General referred to the definition given in the Penal Code, which was an inclusive and not an exclusive one. It includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity towards the Government.

An explanation was provided by the Penal Code in the interest of freedom of speech. The Penal Code also provided that comments expressing disapprobation of Government measures with a view to their alteration, without exciting, or attempting to excite, discontent or disaffection, would not fall under the offence of sedition.

Coming to the pamphlet, the Advocate-General mentioned that the accused himself had written it, and his object was to advise the Indian people to follow the example of China and overthrow the Government.

Giving a summary of the pamphlet, the Advocate-General said the accused pointed out in the pamphlet that the Indian Nationalist leaders and nationalist organs were either fools or they were inleague with their Imperial masters. The accused compared Government to murderers; and said that Indians were the original victims of the murder, yet they were indifferent to the Government's action in China.

The accused further maintained that non-violence had failed in India, and no fundamental social or political change took place without violence or threat of violence. The accused advised that those who desired freedom of India should concentrate on the masses who had nothing to gain and everything to lose by the perpetuation of foreign domination. Finally the accused advised to follow the example of China. Mr. Saklatvala who had written the foreward of the pamphlet, also gave a similar advice: Go and do likewise.

The Advocate-General then read out several chapters of the pamphlet, copies of which were supplied to the jurors. As he was reading, he made running comments on several passages, drawing inferences and making suggestions to support the prosecution case.

To support his contention that the accused was advocating violence, counsel read out a letter addressed by the accused to Mr. Horniman enclosing the last article for publication in the "Indian National Herald." In this the accused had stated:

"I hope you will think the present article sufficiently tactful on the subject of violence."

AUTHORSHIP ADMITTED.

Replying to the Advocate-General, Mr. Desai said the pamphlet was proscribed by Government on 28th July, and on the same day witness, armed with a search warrant, searched the "Advocate of India" press where it was printed. In that press, witnesses seized several copies of the pamphlet. Witness then searched the offices of the "Indian National Herald" situated in the same building and several issues of the "Herald" in which the same articles had been previously printed.

Shown certain typewritten papers, the witness said they were the type-scripts of the articles published in the "Herald" under the caption "Indian Nationalism and China."

AUTHOR BUT NOT PUBLISHER.

Mr. Talyarkhan said he would save the prosecution the burden of proving the authorship. The defence admitted that the accused was the author of the pamphlet.

The Advocate-General:—Does the accused admit that he is the author of the pamphlet, and that it was "intended to be published?" If he does not admit that, I will lead evidence.

Mr Talyarkhan said he did not admit that the accused was responsible for its publication.

The typescripts and several issues of the "Herald" containing the articles were then put in as exhibits.

When the Court re-assembled after lunch His Lordship put the following questions to the accused:—

His Lordship:—You have heard the admissions of your counsel about the authorship of the samphlet. Are they correct?—Yes.

The accusd was then shown the type-scripts and asked: "What do you say about these?"—They are mine. I did them on my type-writer.

His Lordship:—And they were sent to the "Indian National Herald?"—Yes.

His Lordship:—Do they correspond to the pamphlet?—They correspond to a portion of the pamphlet. As far as I can see, chapters 4 and 5 were not there.

Further examined, Mr. Desai said the pamphlet was published by Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, editor of a Marathi Weekly called the "Kranti" which means "revolution."

On 6th September, 1927, witness searched the room of the accused at the Y.M.C.A. During the search witness seized several articles including a type-writer and a copy of the letter alleged to have been addressed by the accused to Mr. Horniman.

Both the type-writer and the copy of the letter were tendered as evidence.

Mr. Talyarkhan objected to the copy of the letter being put in. He said it was a letter purporting to be addressed to Mr. Horniman. There must be evidence that it did go to Mr. Horniman. It may never have been sent to Mr. Horniman, for all we know.

The Advocate-General said he had evidence to show that it was by the accused himself. It was done on the same typewriter, and the signature that has come out on the copy was similar to his genuine signature.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—I think my friend is going to call Mr. Horniman to whom it was addressed.

The Advocate-General said they had summoned Mr. Horniman but he had no recollection as to whether he had received the letter. The prosecution therefore did not propose to call Mr. Horniman.

Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that the document was not admirsible in evidence.

The Advocate-General contended that it was admissible under Section 114 of the Evidence Act which provided that a "court may presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of natural events, human conduct and public and private business, in their relation to the facts of the particular case."

Mr. Talyarkhan:—Many a letter is written and never sent. I submit there is no proof that the letter was sent to Mr. Horniman.

Mr. Talyarkhan contended that Section 114 did not apply. That Section contemplated a totally different class of documents from the present one. Absolute proof was needed that the letter was despatched and that it was received by Mr. Horniman. And the whole point of tendering the document was that Mr. Horniman had got it.

His Lordship suggested that it could go as secondary evidence.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—It can't go even as that. We don't know what happened to the original letter.

"COPY IS NOT ORIGINAL"

Advocate-General:—This would not be secondary evidence. I am relying on the copy as a document found with him. If it can't go as a copy I ask that it should go as the original.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—My learned friend is inconsistent. He calls it a copy, and then treats it as the original. That is an untenable position in a criminal case.

His Lordship held that the document was admissible as an article found in possession of the accused, under Section 20 of the Evidence Act.

The Advocate-General then wanted to tender in evidence another type-written document found in possession of the accused. This was entitled a "Syllabus of a course for training in revolution."

Mr. Talyarkhan objected, on the ground that it was irrelevant. He said this document and the pamphlet were entirely independent of each other. Nor was it a part of the charge. He submitted nothing should be allowed to go in unless strictly relevant.

Advocate-General relied upon Section 14 of the Evidence Act and cited several authorities. He contended that it was admissible as a fact showing the existence of a state of mind, i.e., his intention.

Mr. Talyarkhan sumbitted that what the Advocate-General cited was applicable to something that was published—a speech or a writing. In the case of this "syllabus" there was no such thing. The accused had simply locked it up in his drawer. The prosecution was bringing against the accused something that could not be connected directly or indirectly with the incriminating pamphlet.

His Lordship observed he would give his decision on this point after some consideration.

The evidence of Mr. Desai was then resumed

He said that he had arrested the accused at the office of the "Kranti," a Marathi weekly edited by Mr. S. S. Mirajkar who was also the secretary of the Workers and Peasants' Party. The word "Kranti" meant revolution.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan.

He said that he was a Gujarati, but he knew Marathi also. The meaning of "Kranti" he had given was as he understood it. He did not know if it meant "progress."

BOOKSELLERS' AGENT.

Mr. Talyarkhan then read out an agreement by which the accused was appointed to act as an agent in India by Messrs. Birrel and Garnett, Booksellers of London.

Counsel also read out certain documents indicating that the accused was authorised to investigate labour problems in India on behalf of the Labour Research Institute organised by the Labour Party in England. One of the former directors of the Institute was Mr Bernard Shaw.

Counsel also read several recommendatory letters given by the Labour Institute on some prominent persons in India connected with labour.

All these documents were found in possession of the accused.

The next witness was F. Jerome, foreman of the Remington Type Writer Company, who deposed that several typed documents found in possession of the accused were done on his typewriter.

As the witness was speaking very rapidly, Mr. Talyarkhan humorously remarked "He thinks he is typing, my Lord." (Laughter).

Advocate-General:—He knows it so well.

INSPECTOR PATWARDHAN.

Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., was the next witness.

He said he was present when the accused's room was searched. He knew Marathi which was his mother tongue. The word "Kranti" in Marathi meant "progress." The word for revolution was "Rajya-Kranti."

D. V. Kamat, a customs officer was then called. He produced a customs baggage declaration signed by the accused when he arrived in Bombay by s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" on 31st December, 1926.

The Advocate-General said he had only one more witness for the prosecution.

Further hearing will be resumed to-day.

REFORM OF INDIAN BANKING.

(Continued from page 6.)

vide cheap credit facilties for their traders and thereby force on us some of the unwanted articles, but they also take a large amount of money in the shape of commissions, exchange and brokerage. The British nation has an annual adverse visible balance of trade. It makes up this adverse balance by its shipping, banking and insurance services. The net result is that it is a creditor of the world. In India it is not definitely known how much money is being taken under these heads. Some of our exports do not bring in a corresponding return. Our imports are far greater than they are shown in the statistics. As a result, our trade statistics are a wrong index to the study of the Indian trade problems.

The Exchange Banks influence to a great extent our shipping and insurance activities. They can insist on their own policies of marine insurance. They can insist on their own bill of lading. If we have an exchange bank, we can do a lot of service to our shipping and insurance companies, which are starving to-day. Therefore, what is proposed is to have an exchange bank for our own activities. The capital is to be subscribed by our Indian banks. It is to have offices in all principal countries of the world. The Indian banks are to transact their business with this bank only, and finance both the inward and outward shipments through this bank. The Indian Exchange Bank should help the Indian banks and Indian merchants by undertaking a survey of the potentialities of foreign markets for Indian goods. It is to insist on our Indian marine insurance policies and Indian Bills of lading. Whenever we consider the hold of the foreign banks, the importance of having our own, need no further elucidation.

With regard to the present Exchange Banks, it must be stated that the Indian public are not sufficiently aware of their activities. They are quite unable to realize the effects of their operations on the financial and economic position of the country. So these exchange banks should publish a separate balance sheet of their Indian business. Legislation on this line is to be undertaken by the Government. At present it is not definitely known how much of our money is kept in the country itself. It is equally impossible to know how much of the foreign capital is invested in our country. In order that the public may understand well, such a piece of legislation is highly desirable and I hope our legislators will do well to take steps in this direction.

(To Be Continued.)

WHAT AGRICULTURE MEANS TO INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

export of wheat and cotton, will be detrimental to the interests of Indian producers, as these two produces have to face a keen world competition. But as regards rice, jute and tea, a 50 per cent. enhancement in Customs duties, will hardly disturb the foreign markets, while it will fetch an additional revenue of not less than Rs. 3 crores. A sum of Rs. 1 1|2 crores out of this additional Customs proceeds may be utilised for recurring expenditure while the remaining Rs.1 1|2 crores may be employed for the payment of interest on the debts that may be raised for capital expenditure.

WANTED 200 CRORES.

Very big capital expenditure will have to be made if any step, important and effective, is to be taken. A sum of Rs. 200 crores to be spent on capital outlay for a period of 5 years, will be sufficient to bring about a marked change within 10 years in the state of our agriculture. Of this, Rs. 100 crores should be advanced to the agricultural co-operative societies, and the remainder should be spent on agricultural schools, colleges, irrigation, improvement of official machinery; formation of local agricultural bureaus, etc., etc. Now Rs. 100 crores advanced to the credit societies will bring in a net profit of at least Rs. 4 crores a year, as the Government may fairly charge 10 per cent. to these societies, while they may well be expected to attract loans from India and abroad at not more than 5 per cent. The whole of this profit together with Rs. 1 1|2 crores from increased Customs revenue can be employed for the payment of interest on debts. The irrigation works to be undertaken with a part of this sum (say Rs. 50 crores out of Rs. 100 crores) will in not more than 10 years be 'productive' in the sense in which the term is used by the Irrigation Department. And the entire proceeds from these works may be employed for the reduction of this debt. The total capital outlay on irrigation works to the present day amounts to about Rs. 90 crores and these works (productive or unproductive) bring a net revenue of Rs. 7 crores, which may be worked at a little over 7 per cent on the capital at charge. Hence it can fairly be expected that the sum of Rs. 50 crores which may be spent on irrigation, will in 10 years' time be more than productive and if the entire proceeds from these irrigation works be employed for the reduction of debts for agricutural purposes, then the additional debt of Rs. 200 crores will not involve the Government in any difficulty; though it is at present saddled with a debt of Rs. 1,000 crores.

RE-NAMING CRAWFORD MARKET

HEATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION

DR. VIEGAS' QUESTIONNAIRE RE: TRAM FARES.

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday the resolution of Dr. N. D. Savarker to change the name of Crawford Market to Dadabhoy Nowroji Market was defeated by a large majority. The House agreed to the proposition of Dr. Viegas containing sixteen lengthy questions in regard to the Tramways Company.

INQUIRY INTO TRAMWAY AFFAIRS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved the following lengthy resolution:—

"That the Tramways and Telephone Committee be requested to enquire into the following points and to take into their consideration the results of their enquiries in connection with the question of revision of the Tramway Fares:—

(1) Is it not a fact that every ordinary share of the Company of the original face value of Rs. 150 was exchanged for five shares of the value of Rs. 50 each at the time of the reconstruction of the Company without any extra money having been received from the shareholders thus 'raising the value of each original ordinary share intrinsically by Rupees one hundred?'

(2) Is it not a fact that the dividend of 14 per cent. on these shares is thus equivalent to a dividend of about 23 per cent. on their original value?

(3) Is it not a fact also that the rate of interest on preference shares was raised from 6 per cent. 'minus income tax to 7 per cent free from all taxes' without receiving any extra money from their holders?

(4) What are the rates of dividend paid by the Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon and also the Glasgow Tramway Companies and how do they compare with the dividends paid in Bombay?

(5) Are not the maximum rates of fares laid down in the Act restricted by the provisions of the Deed of Concession?

(6) Can the Company under the provisions of the Deed of Concession demand enhanced fares on extensions already opened to traffic at the 1 anna fare?

(7) What is the total amount of premium received by the Company on shares from the public over and above their face value?

(8) Should not a public utility Company which has been allowed various concessions by the Corporation be content to pay a maximum dividend of 7 per cent?

(9) Is it not a fact that the Corporation charges an annual ground rent of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 only for the double and single tram tracks respectively because of its being a public utility company and the great advantages that would accrue to the citizens from cheap fares?

(10) Does not the fact that ground rent on extensions is to be charged at half the above rates emphaize this fact?

(11) Is this fact not still further emphasized by the fact that the Company enjoy the best part of our roads to the inconvenience of the general public and without a murmur from them?

(12) Have they ever contributed anything to the cost of opening, widening or making roads which they use apart from the maintenance of the portions included in their tracks?

(13) What would have been their position if the Company had to open roads for their exclusive use as in the case of the Railways or even had been compelled to contribute to the cost of opening, widening and making these roads?

(14) By what authority or by whose permission did the Company interrupt the old direct line from Lalbag to Sassoon Docks and introduce transfer tickets on it?

(15) Have any other breaches of the Deed of Concession or agreement been commited by the Company without the permission of the Corporation and would this or these constitute 'ipso facto' the cancellation of the Deed or the agreement?

(16) And what is the amount the Company receives on account of charges levied for the supply of electrical energy and what profit do they make on it?

Dr. Viegas said his proposition involved the question of fares on which several opinions were expressed but he stood for the rights of the citizens which were conferred upon them under the Deed of Concession.

Dr. A. G. Merchant seconded the proposition.

Mr. Jagjiwan Oojamsey opposing the proposition said the original share of the Tramways Committee of Rs. 150 was divided into five shares of Rs. 30 each. The average dividend was only 9-1|2 per cent. and not 14 per cent. He put a powerful plea in defence of the Tramway Company.

Mr. H. A. Laljee supported the proposition which being put to the vote was declared carried.

RENAMING CRAWFORD MARKET.

Dr. N. D. Savarker moved that the Crawford Market should be named as "Dadabhai Nowroji Market."

Dr. Savarker urged the councillors to name their institutions after their great patriots in order to inspire patriotism among their citizens. He pointed out that Crawford's name did not deserve perpetuation owing to certain events in his life.

OBJECTIONABLE EXPLOITS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee raising a point of order asked if Dr. Savarker was right in speaking against a dead person.

The President said it was not desirable to do so and requested Dr. Savarker to address the House only on the motion.

Dr. M. B. Velker seconded the proposition.

DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya opposing the motion said it was not fair to change a name which was given by their predecessors.

Sir D. M. Petit assured the House that though he yielded to none in his admiration for the late Dr. Dadabhai Nowroji, he opposed the motion, as it calculated to set a dangerous precedent by changing a valuable land mark of Bombay. Supposing a few years hence, he asked, another party came into power holding opposite views in the Corporation and changed the name of Dadabhai Nowroji Market, what would be the fate of their resolution?

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy characterised the proposition as mischievous as he thought an attempt was made to enlist the sympathy of the Parsis thereby.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker opposed the motion and suggested Dr. Savarker to bring another resolution to name the Corporation Hall by Dadabhoy's name if he wanted to perpetuate his memory.

The proposition being put to the vote was lost.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

MUNICIPAL MARKET STALL-HOLDERS.

PROTEST AGAINST SUMMARY NOTICES

An extraordinary general meeting of the Municipal Market Stall-holders was held on Saturday evening at 6 P. M. at Madina Building Palton Road under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvata.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

This meeting of the Municipal Markets Stall-holders protests against the summary service of notices to all stall-holders by the Municpality in contravention of all usual practice and also of law when the Municipality takes 3 months' rent in advance from all stall-holders as a safeguard against all possible contingency and requests the Commissioner to order withdrawal of the same forthwith.

This meeting of the Municipal Market stall-holders authorises the Municipal Market Stall-holders Association to take all such measures both legal and otherwise as are necessary in the interests of the stall-holders to compel the Municipality to cancel the service of deposit money notices.

This meeting of the Municipal Market stall-holders urges upon the Municipal Corporation the desirability now of consideration seriously whether time has not come for them to reduce the rents so far increased by several percents, of stalls under the Municipality, as the conditions of trade are highly depressing the outlook is still gloomy and several stall-holders have had to close down their business.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND THE STATES

By Rt. Hon. Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1917 dealt only with the political institutions of British India. But it is hardly conceivable that consideration of any further development of responsible government in matters affecting all India can be attempted without involving, at the same time, some decision upon the question of the future share or positon of the Indian Native States in any Indian National Constitution.

Most Indian Princes support—some of them very outspokenly—the demand of India for United Dominion status on an equal footing with the other great self-governing British nations. But it is obvious that the principal Indian Native States could not consent to be governed in any matter by National Assembly responsible only to the electors of the British Indian Provinces. Still less is it possible that, when the office of Secretary of State for India in Council, as the King's Chief Adviser in questions of Indian Government, is superseded (which must result from such a change), and that position is delegated to Ministers responsible to Indian constituencies, with a Viceroy or Governor-General occupying only the position of the King's representative as now in other Dominions, the Native States should be left outside of that constitutional structure and such intervention in their affairs and negotiations with them as may be necessary be conducted as now with the Viceroy through the Indian Political Department. Such matters must necessary be the concern of any all-Indian Ministry.

COMPLEX PROBLEM.

It would be hard to exaggerate the complexity of the questions involved in the problem of thus incorporating the Native States. The problem is so difficult that some of those who distrust the prospect of Indian self-government confidently prognosticate—and some, perhaps, hope—that it will be found, in fact, insoluble. There is, to begin with, great lack of precision in the existing definitions of or presumptions as to the relative status of Native Rulers. The recent controversy with the Nizam of Hyderabad about the Berars is only an example of many cases in which if dormant issues were to be stirred, the view of the Native Ruler would be found to be very different from that of the Indian Political Department. Broadly speaking the franchises of the Native States fall into three classes: (1) that of quasi-sovereign States whose relations with the Government of India rest upon treaties in which sovereignty and rights of government have never been formally ceded; (2) those in which certain rights of intervention have been established by treaty and whose independence is admittedly only partial and subject to effective supervision; and (3) that great number of petty Principalities, many of them nothing more than feudal manors or big estates, the sovereign control of which has been acquired by British authority through the transference of their vassalage from some other Indian sovereign authority which previously exercised or claimed dominion over them. Before the problem of the incorporation of Indian Native States in a National Indian Dominion Government can be seriously approached, the precise position, if not of the States of the first class, at any rate of those of the second and possibly of some now treated among the third, must be defined and scheduled. The character of the existing confusion in regard to this question of status is illustrated by the story current that when Lord Chelmsford had to consider it, in connection with the establishment of the Chamber of Princes, it had to be admitted that official and diplomatic records were so imperfect or inconclusive that the best practical method of classifying the States was to do so according to the number of guns to which each Ruler is entitled on the occasion of a salute. This traditional hierarchy of cannon-thunder must obviously in each case have its assessment rooted in some remote concordat.

INCREASED SENSIBILITY AMONGST PRINCES.

Any question of entrusting greater responsibility for questions affecting all India to a representative Central Assembly must, inevitably arouse among ruling Princes increased sensibility about their reserved sovereign rights and a vigilant determination to guard and assert them. If they are jealousy guarded agains any imagined encroachment on the part of the King-Emperor, much more will they be asserted against any democratic authority representing adjacent Indian Provinces. The Government of India, actually in supreme power, has nevertheless had to find justifications for its authority to control railway and postal services centrally, either by means of special agreements or by applications of the principle that authority in these matters is an appendage of the military responsibility which they have undertaken by treaty for the defence of Native States or as an obligation of their mutual alliances with them. And it is significant that some Indian Rulers have not been prepared to liberty within their own States to deal with Air services in regard to which, apparently, the presumption of right to control based on military considerations might equally be held to apply. There was no flying when their treaties were made.

Indian Native Rulers, regarding themselves as Sovereign Princes in direct relation to the King-Emperor, towards whom alone they admit such obligations as their Treaties define, cannot be expected to be prepared to have the dignity of that position modified by the substitution of an autonomous Dominion Government for that sovereign personality, and the Chamber of Princes has recently sent two agents on its behalf to England to consult legal authorities as to the exact nature and location of the tie that binds the Native States to the British Government.

It would be rash to prophesy how the situation will develop; but it seems fairly evident that in any modification of Indian government in the direction of the establishment of Dominion status, a double process, of centralization and de-centralization, must be engaged in. There will be some services which it will be agreed must or can best be commonly dealt with on behalf of the whole Peninsula. The most important of these is obviously the service of defence, in regard to which organization, especially of the Army, is already very precisely elaborated. Railways, postal services and customs are other instances.

A DOUBLE QUESTION.

For the administration of any such common service it is only conceivable that the rights of sovereignty, now exercised by the British Government on behalf of Native States, would be voluntarily transferred by the latter to a National responsible Government through the structure of a Federal constitution, under which the sovereign power of dealing with those particular matters would be explicity delegated to a National Federal Council in which the Native States would have to have representation in proportion to their importance and population side by side with the existing provinces of British India. Concurrently, the authority over all services, except those thus delegated by the Indian Native States to the Federal Government, to be administered by it on behalf of both the States and the Provinces, must in respect of the British India Provinces be devolved to the provincial legislatures. This devolution would achieve what is understood under the familiarly current term "Provincial Autonomy." The majority of the members of the Muddiman Commission (on the working of the present Constitution) recommended that the examination of the practical problem of establishing Provincial Autonomy should forthwith be taken in hand even if the Statutory Commission for revising the Constitution should not be at once appointed. Mr. Baldwin's Government has apparently not considered that any useful purpose would be served by attempting to consider the partial reform of an enlargement of Provincial Autonomy under the present constitution. But in view of the immense mass of questions that will have to be dealt with by the Statutory Commission to be appointed not later than 1929, it is very much to be hoped that the materials for dealing with this double question of federal centralization and Provincial Autonomy are actually being got into manageable form with a view to preparing for a scheme which would be equally applicable to the British and the Native Indian States as members of a National Federation.

Apart from the question of providing for the Federal administration of common public services, there would remain that of the powers now exercised by th King through the Secretary of State and the Governor-General, in regard to such matters as succession to the rulership of States, the privilege adoption, and the control and, in extreme cases, the deposition or enforced resignation of Rulers who abuse their position. In all such matters the Native Princes have now the right of appeal against the Governor-General to the King. What corresponding right is to be provided for under an autonomous Dominion Government? "Justiciable" cases—in which an interpretation of law or custom is sought, as recently in the question of succession in Bhopal—might be provided for by a suitable Court—such as either the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (with its two Indian Judges) or the International Court at the Hague. But administrative questions, such as misconduct on the part of a Ruler or the choice of an heir, will have to be provided for otherwise.

In regard only to the incorporation of Native States it is obvious that the unit of membership in any Federation would have to be approximately comparable in population, area and importance with the average present Province of British India. Without discussing ideas of Proportional Representation, it is clear that the smaller Principalities would have to be grouped, and, the principles of the representation of their groups in a Federal Council settled. The amount of detail work, consultation and correspondence involved in even preparing draft proposals for such a scheme and affording some means of judging how far they are practicable must be enormous and will necessarily take a considerable time.

(Foreign Affairs.)

OUR KATHIAWAR LETTER

THE VICEROY'S VISIT

WILL VIRAMGAM CORDON GO?

(From Our Own Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Nov. 18.

In Kathiawar to-day, the topic of topics is the Viceroy's visit. From the Dafatardar down to the Shirestedar, everyone has put aside his cases and correspondence, the Agency Engineer and his P.W.D. staff are up early in the morning and are busy scouring the roads, polishing the floors and burnishing the brass fittings of the main buildings. The State Vakils and the Prant Vakils are all agog with enthusiasm and anticipations of this rare event.

WILL THE CORDON GO?

Yes, the Viceroy is coming. He has already given some sage counsel to the old-world Ruler of Cutch, and what will he say to the Jam Saheb is the question of the hour. Will he have a pronouncement on the politics of Bedi Bunder? Will the Viramgam Cordon go? Well who can say?

A COMPARISON.

Our old Mr. Watson will also be here. Many a Jain heart heaves a sigh, and is on the lip-toe of expectations to see if the Shatrunjaya Settlement is subverted. The Jains can't understand for the life in them why a Hindu Prince like Palitana should be abdurate, whereas a Mahomedan Principality like Junagad leaves the Jain temples at Girnar free from the least molestation?

AS A HOST.

The Jam Saheb is really a big man. He is pre-eminently one of the renowned of Indians all over the world. Any visitor going to Jamnagar after a decade would be astonished at the transformation of the City. As a host the Ruler of Jamnagar is among the best in the land. His hospitality has brought to Jamnagar many a celebrated guest from Lord Hawke to the Poet Laureate of all Asia.

THE TWO RIVALS.

And His Excellency is not going to forget the birthplace of the Mahatma. The young Ruler of Porbander is really promising. And at the time when he suffers from the Cordon, Lord Irwin, or at least his Political Secretary, will do well to bring about a smooth working of the Porbander Railway thus ensuring co-operation instead of competition between the two rivals.

All roads lead to Rome. So in Kathiawar all the roads lead to Rajkot. His Excellency's Darbar at Rajkot will be the occasion for each one of Kathiawar's hundered small Principalities to "show off."

RESTORE GANDHIJI TO LEADERSHIP

(Continued from page 7.)

constitution of the country.

"This meeting further resolves that a special Non-Brahmin Conference be convened next month to determine the line of action which the party should take in this matter."

Among those present at the meeting were Messrs. R. S. Asavle, M.L.C., Rao Saheb R. V. Vandekar, M.L.C., K. S. Gupte, N. B Karnekar D. S. Javalkar, Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, and Ramchandrarao Tatyasaheb Pawar.—A. P.

JOINT OR SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

TREMENDOUS TASK BEFORE COMMISSION

Lord Meston, in a speech in London said the communal crisis in India was of greater importance since the appointment of the Statutory Commission.

"I realise the acuteness of the feeling on both sides," said Lord Meston. "Our duty in England is to sympathise and to do our best to reach a solution.

"I should be sad to think that any of us looked on the problem with a tinge of cynicism or the idea of galling the existing sore. Our object has never been to divide and rule. Critics who assert that that has been the keynote of our policy gravely wrong us."

Sir John Simon, said Lord Meston, would have a tremendous issue in deciding whether the Commission should recommend the continuance of the present separate electorates or attempt to make one joint electorate. On the lines of Liberal policy separate electorate is wrong; it was a hindrance to the development, of a corporate sense of citizenship. But could there be in India a joint electorate without adequate safeguards for the Mahomedan minority?—Englishmen's Special Cable.

JUSTICE PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Liberal Federation will be held at 3 p.m. on November 30 at the Tesgaroya Memorial Hall to discuss the attitude of the Justice Party towards the Statutory Commission.—Free Press.

COTTON DEAL CONCLUDED

BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE SOVIET

BRITISH BANK GUARANTEES PAYMENT

LONDON, Nov. 20.

A telegram from Cairo says that a cotton deal between the Soviet and the Egyptian Governments has been definitely concluded. British Bank guaranteeing payment.—Reuter's Special.

BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA

(From A Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, Nov. 19.

Propaganda to boycott the Statutory Commission has been vigorously launched in the Hindi. The Hon. Seth Govind Das and Pandit Dwarkaprsad Misra M. L. A. reached Khandwa on the 19th, morning and spent the day in informal conversations. At night a public meeting representing all shades of political thought was held under the presidency of Mr. Bhagvantrao Mandloi, the Municipal President. The Hon Seth Govind Das speaking first said that the early announcement of the Statutory Commission by Parliament was calculated to take advantage of India's present communal and political digerences, which the Government feared might disappear soon.

Pandit Misra also made a strong speech.

Mr. Siddhanath Agarkar then moved a resolution to boycott the Commission and was supported by Messrs Dalpopant Gadre, and Bubulal Tiwari, which was passed unanimously.

Similar meetings are being held in other centres of Hindustai Central Provinces.

MUSLIM MEMBERS FOR COMMISSION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It appears from the Anglo-Indian newspapers that they and the British politicians are very eager and anxious to know what are the Indians in general and Muslims in particular to be nominated or appointed on the Statutory Commission.

India can produce as many Bismarck and Beconsfield as required for the Commission.

I, as a Muslim, naturally shall give some Muslim names suitable and fit for the Commission to be served for the purpose and if more names are required I shall be very glad to mention.

The names given below, I am quite sure, will satisfy the British politicians as well as their public organs inn England or abroad.

Now it is remain for the Hindus to send in the names of their members to be served on the Commission.

Below are the names of Muslim members:—

1. The Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali.
2. His Highness Aga Khan.
3. Sir Ali Imam.
4. Sir Abbas Ali Baig.
5. Sir Muhammed Habibulla.
6. Sir Abdur Rahim.
7. Sir Muhammed Shafi.
8. Sir Fazli Hussain.
9. Dr. M. A. Ansari.
10. Hakim Ajmal Khan.
11. Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
12. Mr. Muhammad Ali of "The Comrade."
13. Mr. Mazharrul Haq of Bankipur.
14. Mr. Syed Raza Ali.
15. Dr. Ziauddin Ahamad of the Aligarh University.

I think these fifteen names would be quite sufficient to be selected or chosen to work on the Statutory Commission if Government desires!—Yours, etc.

KUTBUDDIN KHAN ROCKY.

Poona, Nov. 20.

AGAINST BOYCOTT

Mr. Anis Ahmed, Secretary, All-India Muslim Federation, sends us the following:—

A meeting of the All-India Muslim Federation's Committee was held on Saturday, the 19th November at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at its office at 114, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. Salehbhoy K. Barodawalla, when the following amongst others were present:—Messrs. K. B. Mahomed Ismail Curtey, Noormahomed K. Sheikh, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Mahomed Hussein Puthan, Maulana Khujandi, Abdul Latif Curtey, Akberali A. A. Peerbhoy, Mahomed Zakaria Maniar, Moulvi Anis Ahmed, Mulla Noorbhoy Hasanali, Mahomedali Alabux, H. F. Maniar and many others, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1) That in the considered opinion of this meeting, it is not in the interest of the Mussalmans of India to boycott and non-co-operate with the Royal Commission on Reforms and that this meeting strongly recommends to the Mussalmans of this country that they should submit their legitimate grievances, claims and rights before the Commission.

Proposed by Khan Bahadur Mohamed Ismail Curtay and seconded by Hafizali Bahadur Khan and carried unanimously.

(2) This meeting requests H. E. the Viceroy of India to convey to the British Parliament the opinion of Indian Mussalmans that under the present circumstances adequate and effective representation through separate elections is essential and vital for the safety of Muslim interests in India and they submit that the question of separate election should not be included in the terms of reference of the Royal Commission on Reforms.

Proposed by Noor Mohomed Kader Shaik and seconded by Abdul Latif Curtay and carried unanimously.

INDIA OUT FOR SELF-GOVT.

DR. BESANT'S CABLE TO MAJOR G. POLE.

MADURA, Nov. 21.

Dr. Besant has sent the following cable to Major Graham Pole, London:—

"See Labour Deputation to Lord Birkenhead for a message to India. Madras United Parties favour constructive action. Boycott meetings are passing two resolutions, one to boycott the Commission and the other urging Congress to make any desirable amendments and support the Commonwealth of India Bill. Opinion is turning strongly in its favour. India is out for Self-Government as a reply to the Commission. Tell Mr. MacDonald and Mr Lansbury."—A. P.

CHALISGAON DECLARES BOYCOTT.

(From A Correspondent.)

CHALISGAON, Nov. 21.

(From a Correspondent).

At a public meeting of the citizens of Chalisgaon, it was unanimously resolved that in view of the fact that not only is the principle of self-determination negatived by not inviting the leaders of Indian public opinion to sit in a Round Table Conference for the framing of the future Constitution of the Government of India but also not a single Indian leader is appointed on the forthcoming Royal Statutory Commission, there must be no co-operation with the Commission in its present form and under the present circumstances.

UNIFICATION OF CHINA IMMINENT

VICTORIES OF NATIONALIST FORCES

FULFILING SUN-YAT SEN'S LAST WILL

We have received the following message from the "Prodehenar News Agency", Canton, China for publication in the "Chronicle":—

CANTON, (China), Oct. 22.

In a joint telegram circulated by Admiral Yang Shu Chang and 29 other generals on the front, it is stated inter alia:

"We, following the last will of Dr. Sun and shouldering the duty assigned by the Party-Government, have to face numerous difficulties and hardships without the least hesitation. At present we have united various armies, continuing our Northern Expedition in complete co-operative spirit and common action with the hope of eliminating the traitors at their lairs to achieve our final success. With regard to the important Party and Political problems, those responsible persons should, with sincerity and loyalty, devise ways and means to accomplish our Nationalist Revolution and establish a New China in pursuance to the Three People's Theory. We have often been entertaining an idea of sharing weal and woe, ... etc"

OVERWHELMING WITH JOY.

The telegram to Feng Yu Hsiang was worded as follows:—

"We are overwhelming with joy upon hearing the good tidings that you and General Yen Shek San have united to fight against the nationalist enemy, Chang Tso Lin. The armies in front have been ordered to attack Tsu Chow and Hai Chow and those in rear instructed to proceed northward. We hope you will fight to the last until our enemies are eliminated, our revolution accomplished and the will of our Dr. Sun fulfilled"

VICTORIES OF NATIONALIST FORCES

The Nanking Military Council has received a telegram from Tai Yueu, Shansi, dated 6th inst., to the effect that the Eastern Route forces of Shansi Army captured Ching Ting, defeated on the 15th enemy troop and on the 4th advanced to attack Chang Lok. Commander-in-Chief. Yen Shek San personally directed military operation and with the fall of Tung Un and Wan To districts, they are on the way to attack Pao Ting. The Northern Route forces have successfully captured Wei An and Sun Kwa. and occupation of Kalgan has been confirmed. They are advancing towards the Hankow Pass.

FEROCIOUS BATTLE FOUGHT.

A telegram dated 9th reads: "According to telegram dated 7th from Tung Chan Chun, our troops fought a ferocious whole-day battle with enemy troops numbering about 8000 at Wan To line, with the latter being defeated The troops are advancing against Foa Ting. To-night (7th) the enemy would be chased to the north of Foa Ting. The enemies have suffered very heavy reverses in this hard battle.

A telegram from Sun Kwa dated 12th stated that the Nankow Pass is being bombarded with numerous enemies being wounded and killed.

With the simultaneous attack against Chang Tso Lin by the two Commanders-in-Chief, Yen Si San and Feng Yu Hsiang, and the continuance of the Northern Expedition, Peking and Tientsin have been in the dangerous zone and the unification of China is imminent.

ANTI-CHINESE COMBINATION

IMPERIALIST MOVE IN THE PACIFIC

A special correspondent of the Free Press writes:—

For some time past, during the last two years the emissaries of the Kuo-min-tang have been carrying out an intensive propaganda all long from China to Australia. French Indo-China and Siam, the Malay States, the Dutch Islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo and New Guinea have all reacted to the new principle of the Soviets as preached by Chinese emissaries. Communist movements in Java and Borneo, although faced with stern measures by the Dutch Government continue to thrive. The French have been faced with so-called cultural Associations started at the initiative of Soviet agents. In Burma there has been continuous infiltration of propagandists from across the frontier and an unchecked smuggling of arms and ammunition from overseas. The Samoan Islands are even now in the the throes of a murderous rebellion.

MENACE TO EUROPEAN TRADE.

But much more dangerous and far more effective than this attempt at rebellion has been the now favourite weapon of the Chinese, an organised boycott by the people's parties throughout these scattered islands. The effect of this boycott has been disastrous to the trade of all these countries, besides the great loss suffered on the plantations because the workers there were adopting delaying methods as a part of the anti-Imperialistic propaganda of the Kuo-min-tang. Merchants and traders throughout the Pacific Islands naturally grow alarmed and conferences of representatives of various Chambers of Commerce began to consider the growing gravity of the new situation that was developing. They felt that unless some serious steps were taken they would be faced in the near future with the same kind of deadlock as has been offered so effectively by the Nationalist agitation in South China. About four months ago representations were made by the British Chambers of Commerce in Australia, New Zealand, Malay States, India and Burma to the Federation of British Industries drawing their attention to the need of taking effective measures to counteract this subversive propaganda carried on against the whole of the Empire's trade in the Far East. Just emerging out of the turmoil in China an extension of the same boycott to the Pacific Islands would spell ruin to the slow growth and development of Europe's trade in this part of the world.

UNITED STAND AGAINST CANTON.

Similar representations were made to their respective Governments by the Commercial interests of France and Holland. It began to be felt by all concerned that a joint action was essential if it was to be effective. Mr. Amery soon got into touch with Colonial Office of France and with Dr. Koningsberger, Minister for Colonies of the Netherlands. A general agreement was arrived at between these superintendents and a common policy for the suppression and control of all subversive movements in these islands was decided upon. But the anti-Soviet bloc would not be complete unless and until the important group of the Philipine Islands came into this combine. So far as the commercial interests are concerned their hearty co-operation was already assured but the policy of the United States Government being to keep away from any possible international entanglements was proving a insurmountable obstacle to any such understanding as was so intensely desired by the financial interests concerned. It is reported now that efforts are being made to convince Washington of the need of an understanding and an achievement of a united stand against the Communist propaganda inspired by Canton. It is possible that under the circumstance the United States Governments may be induced to agree to a common policy restricted to the Pacific Islands without being entangled in European squabbles.—Free Press.

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PREVENTING CALUMNY

INDIAN DEFENCE LEAGUE FORMED

TO SAFEGUARD INDIAN INTEREST IN THE WEST

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A new organisation called the Indian Defence League has been formed in London to safeguard Indian interests in this country.

At the initial meeting held at Eustace Miles Restaurant with Dr. Pardhy of Birmingham in the chair, a large number of Indians and Indian sympathisers were present to hear Mr. Vishnu R. Karandikar, Editor of "The Indian", explain the reasons for organising Indians in this country in order to defend India from malignant attacks made by interested parties.

Mr. Karandikar explained that "The Indian" wsa not intended to be an official organ of the League nor connected with the League in any way but as editor of the paper he offered the services of "The Indian", unreservedly to the cause of the League.

Miss Owen said, very little was known about India in this country by the mass of the people, and yet, whenever she had spoken at various small societies, the interest aroused has been very keen. It was essential that such a League should be formed, in order to put people in touch with Indian affairs and present India from all points of view, not only the one which Miss Mayo had touched upon in her book. She felt sure that such bodies as the Friends of India League, the Theosophical Society, the Star, etc., would be only too glad to co-operate with this movement.

THE MIDDLE PATH.

Mr. Salauddin then spoke:—Although he had lived in England for over seven years, no one seemed to know anything about India and its wonderful tradition of culture and philosophy. He thought the League ought to stress that side of India and eschew politics as much as possible, as the latter always aroused discussion and animosity. He wished the League to keep the Middle Path.

Mr. Krishna Menon answered Mr. Salauddin.—He said India could not be defended only by a company of English people, but by Indians themselves. It was up to the Indian student to create the right impression of their country. With reference to Mr. Salauddin's remark that the League should keep out of politics, these could not be isolated from India. For here was a people struggling for self-expression and freedom! There were various aspects in the work of the League and politics was certainly one of them and could not be ruled out.

Mr. Peiris from Ceylon then told of a recent experience in Hyde Park, when Indian orators had unfortunately caused a great deal of excitement and indignation in the crowd by injudicious haranguing. He had arrived in time to prevent the matter going too far, and caught the sympathy of the crowd, by appealing to Indians to show forth just that gentleness which is such a marked characteristic of the Hindu.

LOVE ALL.

Mr. Swaine (an Englishman) next took up the discussion. He had not been to India himself, but had a sincere love for everybody, irrespective of colour, creed or caste. His mother had taught him as a boy, to love all peoples, for "God had made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all face of the earth." He would tell them that there were champions of India down in the West India Docks with whom he came into contact, particularly policemen, Lieut.-Col. Webster, who befriended the Indian seamen. The latter was very nervous when alone, and extremely sensitive and apprehensive as to what the West would think of him. Mr. Swaine gave his hearty support to the League as he wished to spread the spirit of brotherhood and kindliness. He hopes the League would think of the poor Indian seamen at some time.

Mr. F. B. Seal then rose to propose that the League be formed.

DEFENCE AGAINST CALUMNY.

Mr. P. B. Seal then rose to propose that proposal, pointed out that one aspect of the League had not yet been clearly dealt with. The name itself "Indian Defence League" seemed to suggest attack, but attack against what? Calumny and malicious report, and in defence we must put forward the best possible view of Indian culture, not only here in England but on the Continent. India must be represented abroad, in Germany, France, etc. There were many interested in India, not from the political side at all, but as a great nation. It is these we must reach with our propaganda of Indian culture. Some years ago in an Exhibition in Berlin he had been shocked to find that the only representatives of his country had been half-naked Indians with bare breasts and lion clothes, shivering in European cold! The Indian Defence League could be substantially contribute to the position of India as a great nation on the Continent.

The motion was unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mrs. S C. Sen, seconded by Miss H. M. Oakeshott, the Committee and office-bearers were elected. The Committee was requested to draft the constitution of the League providing for branches to be formed throughout Great Britain as well as in other countries. The following are the office-bearers:—

Chairman: Dr. Pardhy, Birmingham; Vice-Chairmen: Major D. Graham Pole and Mr. H. S. L. Polak; Temporary Treasurer: Mr. R. J. Udani; Secretary: Mr. Vishnu Karandikar; Members of the Committee: Mrs. M. C. Sen, Mrs. S. C. Sen, Mrs. Haegler, Miss Owen, Miss Oakeshott, Messrs. Salauddin, Seal, Chamanlal, Das, Mrs. Warliker with powers to add.—Free Press.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN JAVA

IDEA OF RESTRICTION GIVEN UP

LONDON, November 19.

Amsterdam.—The "De Telegraff" says that responsible quarters consider that the idea of the restriction of sugar production has been totally excluded so far as Java growers are concerned in view of prevailing conditions in their industry. It is anticipated that the impending discussions with the Cuban Envoy will, therefore, probably centre round the possibility of arranging an eventual common selling policy.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE

PERMANENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO REMAIN

LONDON, November 19.

Washington.—At the International Radio Conference, British Delegation's contention that the article in the Convention establishing a permanent International Technical Advisory Committee was useless was defeated. The British Empire Delegation held divided opinion, New Zealand and India favouring the creation of the Committee while the British delegates, including Canada, and also United States supported Britain. Germany insisted on the provision for a Committee and the rollcall resulted in its triumph by thirty votes to twentyseven.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S LUXURIES.

PRESIDENT SCHACHT'S CONDEMNATION.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Berlin.—Influential German support for Parker Gilbert's recent strictares regarding German finance is forthcoming. Von Schacht, President of the Reichstag, in a speech at Bochum recited an impressive catalogue of luxury expenditure like swimming baths, parks, dance halls, hotels and museums. He declared that if Municipalities had refrained from expenditure on unessential undertakings they would not probably have had to raise single one of their communal foreign loans, which were approaching 65,000,000 marks.

Simultaneously with the above speech, the "Deutsche Volkswirt" points an article contributed by Von Schacht in which the latter fears that Parker Gilbert's warning will be wasted unless Germany abandons the policy of 'laisser faire' and embraces self-discipline and self-control.—Reuter.

TOM JOHNSON'S SOCIALISM

HE WANTS POVERTY TO BE REMOVED

LONDON, Nov, 4.

The writer who contributes the "out and about" column to "The New Leader" writes:—

There have been two interesting visitors to London this week Tom Johnson, the Irish Labour leader, and Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swarajist Party in the Indian Legislative assembly. There is an irresistible charm about Tom Johnson. One may feel that his Socialism is not of the type to revolutionse Ireland, but one cannot fail to respond to something deep in him, an almost mystical quality. Johnson does not want Ireland to be industrialised, and he looks for a quite distinct expression of Socialism there. "I want Ireland to retain its simplicity of life, close to Nature, but with proverty removed, and cleanliness and happy comfort brought by electrical power and cooperative marketing. I want to see Ireland's religious genius and culture grow in these surroundings, unspoiled by the materialism of industrialism." Johnson startled me by saying that he expected that the "New Leader" would shortly be banned from Ireland. I asked the reason—it is the British Control advertisements!

EXPERIMENTS WITH UNTRUTH.

Motilal Nehru has much of the quiet, philosophic mind of Tom Johnson, and and the same silver hair. He gave the warning that if the forthcoming Commission to revise India's Constitution is solely British in personnel, every party in India will boycott it. Nehru has a delightful sense of humour. When I said I had been reading Gandhi's "Experiments with Truth," he remarked that he had told Gandhi that he would write a book, "Experiments with Untruth," which would be much more interesting.—Free Press.

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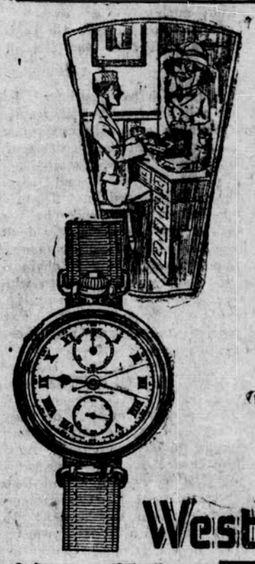

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ANNUAL SPORTS AT SADRA

MAHI KANTHA CHIEFS' GATHERING

(From A Correspondent.)

SADRA, (MAHI KANTHA), Nov. 16.

The Mahi Kantha Chiefs' Tenth Annual Gathering had its annual sporting meetings last week at Sadra—the Headquarters of the Agency under the presidency of Major A S. Meek, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha. They are always looked forward to as quite one of the best events in the year in a small station like Sadra. The number of Chiefs and Talukdars was fewer than the last meeting, some of them being absent on account of bad road conditions, while many others were kept away by illness. However, the presence of Maharanaji Saheb Shri Bhavanisinhji of Danta and Maharaj Kumar Madansinhji of Idar and their staff materially added to the interest of a number of events. The spacious playground of the (Rajkumar) Scott College was beautifully decorated for the occasion with varied-coloured flags and streamers suspended from poles and trees. There was a large gathering of spectators and the grounds presented a very animating spectacle and most successful and enjoyable programme was carried through.

The various events were gone through as under:—

VARSODA CHALLENGE CUP.

The Varsoda Challenge Cup for Tennis doubles, which was the first event to begin with, had this year only 6 entries notable amongst whom were Maharanaji Saheb Shri Bhavanisinhji of Danta with Maharaj Prathisinhji as his partner and Maharaj Kumar Shri Madansinhji of Idar with Mulsinhji of Dolgadh as his partner. Contrary to expectations except two none of the matches were well contested. The first match between Maharanaji Saheb of Danta and Maharaj Prathisinhji and Maharaj Kumar Madansinhji of Idar and Thakor Mulsinhji of Dolgadh proved to be a stornly fought match which was eventually won by the first pair in two straight sets 6—3 and 6—4. The semi-finals witnessed a very exciting sight of the tournament between K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Veraber and K. S. Dolatsinhji of Ghodasar on one side and Maharanaji Saheb of Danta and Maharaja Prathisinhji on the other. The play continued to be engaged all the time and it was drawn to a close in favour of Kumars of Verabar and Ghodasar. The finals were played between Danta second pair and Verabar and Ghodasar Kumars, the result going in favour of the latter pair (6—1 and 6—4). The best thanks of the gathering are due to Maharanaji Saheb of Danta for his kind hospitality to a large gathering of visitors and guests.

DANTA WINS CARTER CHALLENGE CUP.

The Carter challenge cup for Rifle Shooting (Stationary Target) was competed for at the Rifle Range, the entries reaching the satisfactory number of 27. Without restrictions as to the bore of rifle, the competition was fixed at ranges of 100 and 200 yards, at a target with 12 inch bull's eye. 5 shots at each range with the result that the cup was won by Maharanaji Saheb Shri Bhavansinhji of Danta with a total of 33 marks to his credit out of a possible 40. Thakor Saheb Fatesinhji of Pethapur was second with a score of 32. From among the Scott College student competitors K. S. Dolatsinhji of Ghodasar received the highest number of marks and won the Danta Rifle Shooting Cup for the second time.

The Sudasna challenge cup for Rifle Shooting (moving target) attracted 16 entries. The range was 50 yards and the taget was a figure of tiger with bull's eye over his heart. Each competitor was allowed 5 competition shots only and the first round resulting in a tie between Major Meek and Maharaj Prathisinhji (Danta) a second round had to be given, resulting in a win for Major Meek. It is to be regretted that the shooting was not quite upto standard this year.

The Ambaliara cup for combined riding and shooting competition. Each competitor was in turn to ride 200 yards, carrying unloaded rifle to the firing point at 100 yards range. Then to dismount, handing over his horse to a syce, load and fire 5 rounds rapid firing, remount and ride 200 yards back to the starting point. To the target score (highest possible 20 points) to be added 5 points for the competitor finishing in the fastest time. Other competitors to receive 10 points less 1 point for every 5 seconds in excess of the best time. K. S. Dolatsinhji of Ghodasar (Scott College) the holder of last year's trophy was the winner this year. K. S. Gulabsinhji of Polo was the runner up.

The Malpur challenge cup for revolver shooting had 6 entries and the cup was won by Rao Saheb Janubhai Desai with a score of 40 points to his credit out of a possible 48.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING, RIDING AND TENT PEGGING.

The Mansa Cup for clay Pigeon Shooting was competed for on the Scott College ground when Mr. S. A. M. Kadri, Senior Deputy Political Agent, was "At Home." There were 20 entris as against 13 of the last year. Three pigeons were allowed to each competitor with one mark for every hit and the result was that the cup was won by Maharaj Kumar Shri Madansinhji of Idar who shot his pigeon every time. The second best was K. S. Ranjitsinhji of Sadasna, the winner of the cup in the preceding year.

The Katosan Cup for Riding had 6 entries. Three jumps were put up and each competitor was allowed three runs, points being awarded for position and for the manner in which the jump was negotiated. The cup was won by Bhayat Narsinhji of Katosan.

The Vadagam Cup for Tent-pegging closely followed the above event, with the same number of entries on the Scott College ground. Three runs were allowed to each competitor. There was keen competition, resulting in a tie between K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Verabar and Thakor Saheb Takhatsinhji of Katosan. In a deciding run K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Verabar was the winner.

DANTA CHAMPION CUP.

The Danta Champion Cup was awarded to Maharaj Kumar Madansinhji of Idar, who had obtained the greatest number of points in the events other than those of which he was the winner.

A new feature of the gathering was a cricket match between Sadra XI and Chiefs and old boys, on the College grounds one afternoon and proved a greater attraction. There was quite a big and enthusiastic crowd and the promise of a close finish sustained interest until the last ball was bowled. The Chiefs who batted first were able to score 95 runs in all, the chief contributors being M. K Madansinhji of Idar, Maharaj Prathisinhji of Danta and Maharanaji Saheb of Danta who scored 15, 22 and 14 runs respectively. The Sadra XI replied with 138 runs, to which Mr. Joshi and Jivanlal Vakil contributed 26 and 23. Mr. H. C. Thakor Captain also helped considerably with his 24, hitting out four fours and one six.

The function set down for Wednesday morning the Scott College Speech Day, marked the last event in the pleasant record of the Mahi Kantha Chiefs' Gathering. It provided a fitting close to the interesting and varied series of contests and entertainments which had so agreeably occupied our time during the past ten days.

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WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 22ND)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, you are bound to be a big "gun" financially, proud possessor of several 'lakdis' (lakhs). There is great truth in the saying that "luck seeks those who flee, and flee those who seek it." Even though you least care for it, your good luck follows you like a dog and gives you money out of "matti" (earth), whereas "vice-versa," unlucky persons turn their money (well-earned by themselves or left by kind hearted ancestors) into "matti," however clever they may be. Some are so unlucky that even the "matti" so made becomes useless for reclaiming "khadas." But though Mammon smiles on you, Hygeia frowns at you. You neglect your health; and your wealth therefore, is a veritable curse as is evidenced if a peep is made at big general hospitals, not, of course, with the spectacles of the American "Drain Inspector." Your temper is also therefore bad, like that of the "Old Woman of B. B." who conjures up visions of plot, murder, bombs, anarchy (and "success" of dyarchy,) at the slightest pretext, and gives vent to her spleen. A wise man, whom I consider to be the greatest healing physician, has given the following recipe for making a happy home: Take one pound of good temper, two pounds of forbearance, one pound of patience; one and a half pounds of contentment, three pounds of unselfishness, one pound of fun, two pounds of cheerfulness. Mix well, with two quarts of milk of human kindness: Dose—one wine-glassful the first thing in the morning. To be repeated as soon as effect wears off." Try this prescription, old chap, and all will be well. Despite this if you feel in 'temper,' count ten.

GOKAK-NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOKAK, Nov. 19.

Rao Bahadur B. A. Palekar District Deputy Collector N. D. Belgaum has come here on his official tour. Among the places visited were the Girls' School, medical dispensary, Municipal Office and the Veterinary Dispensary. He was glad to see that the Veterinary Dispensary is becoming more and more popular under the officer-in-charge. The daily average attendance is 30, as against 12 to 15 last three months.

There was also the Annual prize distribution of the Gokak Municipal High School, where the Rao Bahadur distributed prizes to the young pupils of the school. The Headmaster, thanked him for accepting the kind invitation and gracing the occasion.

TEACHERS—SENT HOME.

At a School Board meeting two Brahmin teachers were sent home and the two non-Brahmin teachers, whose services were dispensed with at the time of general meeting, were again appointed.

CROP-CONDITION.

On the 10th inst., Gokak witnessed a heavy rain (about 3in. 39"). The condition of Wheat, Bajree, Jowri and Cotton is good. There is sufficient and good rainfall this year throughout the Taluka. The Rabi, and Kharif crops are in ears.

A WARNING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Tirupur Cambodia Cotton Planting and Khadi Manufacturing Company Ltd.," is now advertising for shares in the name of Mahatma Gandhi and Khadi. On enquiries I understand that this Company is not a working Khadi concern. There is no one among its promoters who has any experience or knowledge of Khadi work. It seems to have been started with a view to afford relief to some persons whose lands are heavily encumbered. There is no probability of this Company producing Khadi in the near future. This Company has not even obtained the usual certificate issued by the All-India Spinners' Association to all genuine Khadi producers. The public are warned against subscribing capital to this genuine Khadi Organisation.—Yours, etc.

SECRETARY,
All-India Spinners' Association,
Tamil Nad Branch.

Erode, Nov. 8.

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SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

DISTORTION OF MESSAGE IN WEST

PRESENT-DAY CHRISTIANITY: NEGATION OF THE SERMON

MAHATMA OPENS OUT HIS HEART

"The world very often does not even care what you think or do, and so, I know that my telling you or anybody yhere I stand in connection with Christianity, or any other religion, is no concern of the world, no concern even of audiences like this. One's own religion, after all, a matter between one's self and one'h Maker and no one else ....." declared Mahatma Gandhi addressing the Y. M. C. A. of Colombo.

Mahatma Gandhi delivered a very stirring address at the new Y.M.C.A. Hall last evening to a large gathering consisting mainly of Europeans and Christians. He spoke for over an hour in the course of which he said:—

So far as I am concerned, as I have said elsewhere, I believe in the message of Jesus, as I understand it in the Sermon on the Mount, unadulterated and even in connection with Sermon on the Mount, my own humble interpretation of the message is in many respects different from the orthodox interpretation. I was given when I was in Yerravada jail a reasoned long letter addressed to their flock by the Clergy and there they had given what must be, I suppose, considered an authoritative interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount. When I was prematurely discharged from jail, C.F. Andrews, than whom on this earth I do not own a closer friend met me whilst I was convalescent in Juhu and placed another copy of the letter in my hands and asked me to deal with that letter. I never found the time to do so.

In my humble opinion the message has suffered distortion in the West. The world very often does not even care what you think or do, and so, I know that my telling you or anybody where I stand in concern even of audiences like this. One's religion, is no concerns of the world, no concern even of audience like this. One's own religion is, after all a matter between one's self and one's Maker, and no one else, but if I feel impelled and compelled to share my thoughts with you this evening, it is because I want to enlist your sympathy in my search, I want to enlist your sympathy also for the cause for which I should love to guide, and perhaps I could not enlist your sympathy as well as I might, if I did not lay all my cards on the table, and made you understand what was at the back of my mind, in front of it and is still in all its sides. I thought that at this meeting I would just tell you where I stood.

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

If, then, I had to face only the Sermon on the Mount and give my own interpretation, I should unhesitatingly say, "Oh, yes, I am a Christian." but I know that if at the present moment I used any such language whatever, I should lay myself open to the gravest misinterpretation, but let alone misinterpretation, I should lay myself open to a fradulent claim, because I would have then to tell you my own meaning of Christianity, and I have no desire also to give you my own meaning of Christianity, but negatively I can tell you that much of what to-day passes for Christianity is a negation of the Sermon on the Mount. Please mark my words. I am not at the present moment concerned with Christian conduct. I am laying stress upon official Christianity upon what after prayerful reading. I have understood to be the attempt of Christianity as it is understood in the West, apart from conduct. I am painfully aware of the fact that conduct falls short even of the written profession, but I do not say this way of criticism, I know from my own treasures of experience that my own conduct, trying as I am every moment of my life to live up to my profession, falls short of that profession. Far therefore, be it from me, to say this in any spirit of criticism, but I am placing before you these fundamental difficulties of mine that even when I come to look at those books, and some of you know that I have devoured Christian literature since 1891 or more fully since 1893 when fate cast me into the midst of those very fine Christian friends who belonged to South African General Mission where I saw Wesleyans, Presbyterians and others.

You will understand that I had varied experience and they piled books after books upon me. I was really unprepared for this onslaught, but having always been a faithful friend, wanting always to accommodate friends, being always in need of accommodation myself. and therefore wanting also to please them if I could. I read those books for their own safe.

Reading those things with the prayerful help of these friends, I went on and they were pilots endeavouring to pilot me through all the shoals and dangerous rocks that lay ahead. They were always asking me, well where are you now? From that day to this day that question has been addressed to me time after time, "where are you now?" I venture to say in the great words of the Vedas "Neti, neti," Not this, not this. I have been obliged to say this and to you also I would like to say, if this be Christianity, "not this, not this." and the deepest in me tells me thatt I am right. I claim in add humility to be a man of faith, I claim to be a man of prayer. Even if I was cut up to pieces, think God will give me strength not to deny Him, but to assert that He is But that does not take us any further. Mussalman saints say God is, and He alone. Christianity says the same thing. Idolatrous as he is described the Hindu says the same thing and if I may speak of the Buddhist, I say in all humility that even he says the same thing. We have all a different meaning and a different interpretation. God embraces not only this globe of ours, of which we know so horribly little, but God embraces millions of such globes of which we cannot even have any conception, and we, the little crawling creatures so utterly hopeless as He has made us, how can we possibly measure His greatness, His grace, His boundless love, His compassion and He allows even the man who insolently denies His existence to live and allows him to wrangle about. He allows a man to cut the throat of his fellowmen so forgiving so devine and therefore I understand and know that, after all, each one has his own special religion and so we come to the rock bottom "My religion is the concern of my Maker and so with yours." When these very names Christianity, Islam, Hindu, Buddhism might be blotted out, we might know these religion by some other names. Even then tehre will be that bond between the creator and his creature. I ask every Christian friend of mine to make this search. Let him square his own accounts with His Maker and let him leave me to square mine. I have also come to this conclusion which is forcing itself upon me day after day that if we will but recognise in all humility our limitations, we can come to the conclusion that we have each one of us one pupil too many, one soul too many to take care of and that is our own selves. If we would but mind our own hearts, our own selves, place that house in order, use the body that is given to us for higher ends in the few years which are but moments and less than moments, in this huge great eternal time, if we would therefore make proper use of this body and treat it not as a receptable for putting all the rubbish that finds its way into it, but use it as the temple for God to reside and for God to sit there in his throne and say, "You are a good door-keeper, you are guarding the entrance well," I say that we shall have done our duty and we, whether Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians, Buddhists or Parsis or Jews, would have lived our life in full measure and God will be pleased with our conduct? That being so, I have urged upon my Christian friends and the Christian Missions who have come to the East to live their religion to let it speak for itself. That to my mind will be the truest form of proselytising, the truest form of the lead, that will be the truest form of Suddhi and then there will be no distrust, no suspicion, no quarrel, no wrangling.

THE MISSION OF CHINA.

My mind, as I am talking to you this evening and lay my heart bare before you, goes to China. I do not know that land, I wish I could help, but I cannot help. A Christian friend only the other day sent me a little pamphlet. It was prepared by the students department of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. in China. It is a recent publication and I think that it is intended principally for circulation amongst their Christian friends. It has been circulated in India also and as I am in touch with almost all Christian bodies now in India, and it is a special privilege I prize, I had this bok passed on to me also. There are chapters written by very earnest, probably distinguished, Chinese youngmen, and each one has given his own reading of the hidden meaning of the movement that is going on in that country which is in the throes of a new birth through which that great nation is to-day passing and these writers have sought to put before their friends their own interpretation upon the unity of the Christian movement, which has also cropped up in China. So far as I have gone through it, they say: "Do not consider this movement anti-Christian it is anti-nationalistic, inasmuch as the Young China regards any moment, any action or any person as opposed to Chinese self-expression. They are down upon it, and I think that these young men who write say also that there is considerable justification for it. Then they proceed to show how this suspicion has become true in the minds of the Chinese and that even the Chinese Christians have begun to distrust this Christian endeavour that has come from the West in their midst. I present this thought to you, both to those who are Ceylon Christians, i.e., those who have been Buddhists or Hindus or belonged to some other faith and who have accepted Christianity or their forefathers have, and to those Western friends who are asking if this earnest writing had really a deep meaning and influence over those trying to justify their Christian conduct in so far as they have been able to live up to the life that they have chosen for themselves, and at the same time find a basis for this opposition. The truth or the deduction that I would like all to draw from this manifestation that is taking place in China is that those of you who are Ceylonese must not be impatient, and those of you who are from the West must to consciously or unconsciously lay violent hands upon their manners, habits and customs in so far as they are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the fundamentals. I plead with you let not the people of the East confuse the teaching of Jesus with what passes as modern civilisation or ancient civilisation.

"DON'T BE DAZZLED BY SPLENDOUR OF WEST."

To all the young men before me, the Ceylonese friends, I say, do not be dazzled by the splendour that comes to you from the West. Do not be taken off your feet by this passing show. The Enlightened one has told you in never-to-be-forgotten words, in his memorable words, that this little span of life is but a passing shadow, the fleeting thing, and if you will realise the nothingness of all that appears before your eyes, the nothingness of the material world that we see before us. ever changing, then indeed there are treasures for you, there is peace and happiness for you to which we on this earth are utter strangers. It requires an amazing phase, a divine phase to surrender all that we see before us and for what—in search of a mere shadow, a mere nothing. You may put it that way or you may say as did the great Buddha, when he had ample powers and a great kingdom growing under his very feet, a beautiful and faithful wife, a beautiful son growing day by day nothing that he can possibly desire on this earth wanted to fill the cup of happiness up to the brim, he did reject that cup, he rejected the earthly happiness and parted from his truest ones not out of hardness of heart. but because he wanted a more permanent association and to share the whole of happiness which he knew there was to be had for a man who would search through and through and who died for it. If it is a glorious thing to scale the heights of Mount Everest and to sacrifice precious lives in order to be able to go there and make some sight observations I deliverately call them slight compared to this if it is a glorious thing to give up life after life in planting a flag in the uppermost extreme points of the word, the North and South Poles, much glorious is it to give not one life to surrender not a million lives, but a billion in search for that imperishable truth and so I say to the Christian young men and others—I know that this association has a majority of members who are Christians and so I thought I could not better appreciate your great kindliness in inviting me here to-day than to deliver the important message exclusively to the Christians and therefore I will say to the Ceylonese young men, do not be lifted off your feet. do not throw away the simplicity of your ancestors. I tell you that a time is coming when those who are to-day in their mad rush multiplying their wants and eventually thinking that thereby they will add to the real substance, add to the real knowledge and also because they are sincerely inviting the whole world to share those pleasures which they call or miscall treasures, a time is coming when they will themselves retrace their steps and say, "oh, what have we done?" Civilisations have come and gone. Where is Babylon and where is Assyria? Where are all those beautiful buildings which the historians tell us they had erected? Even in India they have made researches in Sind, they have excavated some beautiful buildings and they say our forefathers built those beautiful things just like they have in the streets of London. Geologists claim that things must be at least five thousand years old. I am not the only man in questioning these things. The great Wallace, the contemporary of Darwin, said the same thing He said that after 50 years of brillint inventions and discoveries of science, we have not added one inch to the moral height of mankind. So said a dreamer and a visionary Tolstoy who gave his life for that search; so said also, as I consider, Jesus. So said Buddha—that he found his duty and so said Mahomed, the great Prophet, whose religion is going on before you is after all multiple and falsified. He counted all these treasures of the earth as naught and so, I say to the young men, by all means drink in deep the fountains that are there given in the Sermon on the Mount, but then you will have to take up sackcloth and ashes. This advice was meant not only for his disciples, but also for you and me. You dare not serve God and Mammon and what it going on before you is after all multiple editions of cinematograph. The Mammon is living in our midst taking the name of God in vain. God embraces everything. He is compassionate. He is Rahiman He is all merciful, He is Truth, He is Tolerance-incarnate, and therefore, He allows man also to have his nine days wonder and so. you, young men, will be true to yourselves free from that living but self-destroying and destructive show of Mammon. May God bless you to understand the spirit of the message that I have given you from the deepest recesses of my heart.—"The Hindu."

HOW NATIONS ARE MADE.

TYPES OF NATIONALISM

ITS SERVICES TO DEMOCRACY

INSPIRATION TO PATRIOTISM

Speaking on "Nationalism" the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher said at a public function, "The development of National States has led to the spread of democracy. It has led to the people taking an interest in the conduct of their own affairs. It has brought into the sphere of public affairs a degree of zeal, energy asd enthusiasm which would otherwise have been unavalable. It has led to a great assimilation of politics through the whole world."

What are the conditions which form a nation? What do we mean when we speak of a nation? Many elements go to the formation of a nation. There is the element of race, and race is always important. But race is sometimes wider and sometimes narrower than a nation. A great number of races have gone to the making of the British nation, and a still greater number to the making of the American nation. In the hospitals in Chicago the notices to the nurses are put up in no less than forty-eight languages. Even in Scotland and in Wales, where national feeling is so strong, the nation is mired in blood. Germany is probably the purest nation in blood and Britain the most mixed in Europe.

Race, then, is only one among many elements in the making of nationality. Another is language. Here again we have a factor which does not necessarily coincide with the frontiers of nationality. In Switzerland there are three languages, each spoken outside the Swiss border, and yet Switzerland is a nation and a very coherent and patriotic nation. In Britain there is one main language, but this is spoken all over the British Empire and all over the United States. In France there is one main language, spoken also in French Canada, and there are three subordinate languages, Provencal, Breton, and Basque.

What really causes nations to come into being is not unity of race, though this is important, nor yet unity of language, though that also is important, but the sharing of experience in the past and the will to share experience in the future. Nations, in a word, are made by common human purpose. If you like, they are made by education, taking education in its widest significance. What does England mean for an Englishman? It means the English language, it means the history and literature of England and all that mass of varied experience which is our common heritage. The sentiment of nationality is the sentiment of belonging to a particular country, which, however little it may differ from its neighbours in race or language, feels itself to be distinct by reason of its history, or, in other words, by the experience which its members share in common.

AMERICAN ADVENTURE.

The strongest types of nationalism are to be found where, as in the case of the South African Boers, or the proud inhabitants of the Castilian plains, community of suffering and endurance are combined with geographical isolation. It is obvious that a nation must be weakened by racial differences, and by differences of religious opinion within its own borders. But even where religions do vary and even where the racial composition of a nation is not homogeneous, the character of a national frontier may repair the deficiency. I would draw special attention to the importance of the problem of frontiers as factors in the making of nationality. Had there been no sentiment of nationality in France the German danger would have sufficed to create it. The absence of a strong frontier towards the East made the Prussians a military nation. It forced them to find their frontier in an army since they could not have it in a chain of mountains. Many of the leading characteristics of North American character and temperament have been traced by the distinguished American historian, Professor Turner, to the constantly shifting frontier towards the West, which has kept up the spirit of adventure, the spirit of gambling, the spirit of excitement that frontier life naturally creates and disseminates far and wide among those who participate in its hazards. Now that the American frontier has reached the Pacific, and the American nation is settling down within its natural borders, many American observers predict that the sentiment and feeling for adventure, which has hitherto been satisfied within the limits of the American Republic, will have to seek some outlet elsewhere.

Nobody can live in our time without being conscious of the strength of the tide of nationalism which is sweeping over the world. It is true that there are cases of partial and suspended national development. There is the case of India, where there is a superficial but eloquent national sentiment, very genuine among the educated classes. There is the vast body of China in which the nationality sentiment beats with so feeble a pulse, but in China the flowing tide, sluggish and feeble though it may be, is nationalist in character.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Let us admit that the nation is not everything, that the national form of state may not be the highest or the ultimate form of political organisation. Does this admission invalidate the duty which rests upon every individual to obey the Government of the nation to which he belongs and to share the patriotic sentiment which nourishes its life? Generally speaking, and with a few guarded exceptions, the answer to this question must be in the negative. The duty to obey the State of which you are a member rests upon the same ground as any other part of morality. To be a good citizen, to share in the life of the community of which you are a member, to attempt by your services to that community to repay the duty or part of the duty which you receive from the laws, the language, the literature, the history of the country to which you belong—that is the greater part of virtue itself. The man who is not prepared to make sacrifices for the common good is clearly deficient in qualities which mankind has admired in every age. I am not, of course, contending for a blind and uncritical obedience. A citizen's duty is not to echo the public opinion of his country but if possible to improve it. We must admit our faults as well as our merits if we are to make our contribution to the improvement of the national character. The permanent values of a race are one thing, the obstinate prejudices are another, and they should not be confused. There are a great many episodes in our own national history upon which we cannot look back with pride. Charles Dickens and Mrs. Gaskell have dealt with some of them in their novels very effectively, and of others we may be reminded by the public memorial of mistaken wars. But we have much also to be proud of and to be thankful for. If I were to recite a bidding prayer for the benefactors of our country, it would occupy me for the rest of the year, and then be hardly begun. For the achievement of a nation is the result of the efforts and sacrifices, not only of the illustrious few whose names are in all the books, but of millions of obscure citizens who have done their duty and who have paid their toil.

THE SPREAD OF DEMOCRACY.

It may be true, I think it is, that nationalism tends to intensify the consciousness of differences between one nation and another, tends to exait national pride, to keep alive the sense of national tradition, and consequently to impart elements of strong moral passion into the conduct of international affairs at critical times. On the other hand, the development of national States has led to the spread of democracy. It has led to the people taking an interest in the conduct of their own affairs. It has brought into the sphere of public affairs a degree of zeal, energy, and enthusiasm, which would otherwise have been unavailable. It has led to a great assimilation of politics through the whole world.

Anybody who takes the trouble to refer to such an organ as the "Journal of Comparative Legislation" will satisfy himself at once that the legislatures all over the world are now occupying themselves with the same kind of problem, learning from one another, imitating one another, contributing to a common stock of wisdom with reference to the conduct of public life in every quarter of the planet.

In a word, the development of nations has not impeded but would rather seem to have assisted the process which is giving to human society all over the globe something of a common complexion. For this reason no wise student of politics will take the view that man would be wise to abandon the national principle. It is true that nationalism has its peculiar danger, and that those peculiar dangers show little signs of abatement. It is true that nations are not exempt from common human failings. It is true also that nationality is not the last word in political organisation, and it needs to be completed by some ordered form of international insurance. But it has notwithstanding a great value for its own members. Perhaps we may say that, since the Protestant Reformation, no form of political organisation has been productive of so much public virtue or has rendered so great a service to the defence of humanity as nationalism.

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